FIRST EDITION.

DEATH OF GENERAL MEADE.

Our readers will be startled this morning by the intelligence in our telegraph dispatches, of the death of Major General Meade. No announcement of his illness preceded the event, and as the great hero had not passed much beyond the meridian of life, and was considered in robust health, his sudden demise will create as much surprise as profound sorrow. The telegraph is exceedingly meagre in details, merely conveying the information that pneumonia was the cause; but that the death itself will be sufficient to create a general mourning in Pennsylvania—for he was the favorite among all her "children of the blue." Though not a Pennsylvanian by birth he was a son of the "Keystone" by adoption, and his name and fame, local and national are indissolubly linked with the records of the State. Few men have filled a larger place in the public mind of the nation for the last decade, and none have been more deserving. His character was one of singularly unobtrusive merit, that was exhibited in acts rather than words, in quiet deeds rather than in ostentation. His record is that of a life of the highest usefulness as a patriotic citizen and soldier, and Death that has been so busy within the year among the good and great of the land has brought down no more shining mark. He is the second of the great warriors to go since the close of the strife—first Thomas, then Meade. Among his comrades in arms, among patriots throughout the States and land, in the ranks of civilians, where his greatness was appreciated, his sudden taking off will come as a [illegible] sorrow. And his memory he [illegible] gratitude and tears.

George Gordon Meade was born in Cadiz, Spain, in the year 1816, and therefore at the time of his death was in the 56th year of his age. His parents came to this country when he was quite young, and young Meade graduated at West Point, July 1, 1835. He at once took a position in the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1835—36. In October 1836 he resigned his commission, and for the next six years lived in retirement as a civilian. In May 1842, he was appointed Second Lieutenat of the Topographical Engineers and in that capacity served in the Mexican war. During this struggle he won a name for services at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades attained the rank of Major in June, 1862, the rebellion being then fully inaugurated. While holding that position he participated in the battles of Mechanicsville June 26th, Gaines' Mills June 27th, and a few days afterward was wounded in a skirmish, but not seriously. For his services on these occasions and in view of the ability he manifested he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers in August, 1862. In the following month, September, he participated with his command in the battle of Antietam, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was slightly wounded. In December he was engaged in that memorable fight before Fredericksburg, when the Union forces, under General Burnside, were defeated. Two days after this disastrous repulse, he superceded General Butterfield in command of the Fifth Army Corps,—steadily rising in favor, with every new trust reposed in him. In June, 1863, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the army of the Potomac, and in the first three days of the following month, crowned his military achievements with the glorious result of Gettysburg. His great ability on this occasion was appreciated by the loyal people all over the land, and he was immediately—July 3, 1863—raised to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army. Three years later—January 28, 1866—Congress gave further expression to the feeling with which his efforts on that occasion were regarded, by passing him a formal vote of thanks for his services in bringing about the greatest victory of the war.

In October 1863 he took part in the battle at Bristoe Station, and in the many less important engagements of that year including the engagements at Mine Run from November 26th to December 3rd. During the Richmond campaign as commander of the Army of the Potomac, he signally distinguished himself, taking a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th; Spottsylvania May 8th to 20th; North Anna from May 23d to 26th, Cold Harbor May 31, and June 1st; and the assaults on Petersburgh June 16, 17, and 18. In August, 1864, he was made Major General in the regular army, and in July, of the following year he was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, and in 1866 to that of the East, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This latter position he held at the time of his death.

In civil life, General Meade has been as highly esteemed as in military ranks. Among the most prominent positions he has held was that of membership in the Historical Society of Philadelphia, which dates back to 1863. He has also been a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences since 1865, and in that year was honored by Harvard College with the degree of L. L. D. The title was no unmeaning distinction in his case, for he was a man of culture, and a good student, although the graces of oratory never clustered about him, and for that reason his intellectual attainments were never so brilliantly exemplified. In the field or in civil life Gen. Meade was as much distinguished for his modesty as for worth, and everywhere his sterling qualities called around him hosts of friends. He was one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons, whose name will always be

"A lofty name
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of fame."

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1872.

PRESIDENT GRANT VINDICATED—HIS FUTURE POLICY.

The President said to-day, that apart from the political issues involved, he was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character, which had been assailed during the canvass, and that there will be at least one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term. There is no question but that Secretary Fish, by his own desire, will retire from the Cabinet. There is no probability of a change in Attorney General. Judge Williams, recently remarked to a friend that although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon, he declined being a candidate, in order that he might remain in his present office.

There is good reason for stating that any remarks of Cabinet officers would be mere speculation. It is too early to anticipate the President's action in the future concerning reforms and measures of administration, further than his intimation long ago that he will endeavor to shape his official conduct so as to meet the expectations of the country, and to unite the people in stronger bonds of peace, while by all means in his power promoting their welfare at home and abroad.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, continued rain, warm and threatening weather, and falling barometer with north-easterly to south-easterly winds; for the Middle and Eastern States, warm and threatening weather, falling barometer and winds gradually veering to north-easterly, with continued rain; in the north-west and thence to the Ohio valley and Michigan, partly cloudy weather and south-westerly to north-westerly winds; on the lower lakes clearing weather and south-westerly winds. Warning signals are ordered for New Orleans and Mobile.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Count Andrassy, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, has been appointed a Major General in the Hungarian army.

—The "Draco," from Santa Anna Dechavis, in the gulf of Guinea, for Falmouth, was wrecked at sea, and ten persons drowned.

—The steamship Granada, of the Boston and Charleston line, undergoing repairs at Brooklyn, was almost totally burned last Tuesday night. Loss, $18,000.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Titusville Savings Bank, held last evening, a resolution subscribing $25,000 to the stock of the Petroleum Producers' Association was unanimously adopted.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was cited by Mrs. Woodhull as authority for some of her charges against Henry Ward Beecher, having her attention called to the matter, emphatically denied the allegation, and declared her conviction that Woodhull's statements are untrue in every particular.

—Ferdinand I., once Emperor of Austria, who abdicated in 1848 in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, has seriously ill at his retreat in the Royal Castle of Prague, and at our latest intelligence the dignitaries of the church had been summoned to administer the last sacraments in consequence of the whole court

CORRESPONDENCE.

RIVERS AND CLIMATE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is said he is a benefactor to his race, who plants a tree for posterity; a tyrant, who places one end of a chain around the heel of his dependants, fastens the other end to his own neck. The community propose the crime, the convict executes it. In former ages large landholders would drain ponds, marshes and morasses; the consequences were, contagious diseases would attack the laborer's family and extend to the landholder. It is painful to hear man complain of the temporary evils of Providence. The wise man would teach. The Divine Creator is the Giver of every good and perfect gift, and is incapable of sending evil on a rational creature, and that we are the authors of all our own so-called evil. "Be content with such things as ye have." It we deserve *nothing*, we should be content with *anything*.

Man's vision in his natural state does not extend beyond his shadow. Self is the central idol. In his race for life he is regardless upon whom he treads or degrades, and insensible of what obstacles he may create to become an evil for succeeding generations of men.

Mountains, hills, and plains, ancient cemeteries, churches, edifices, or any objects to be preserved as tokens of remembrance and reverence must melt away to make a path to subserve the pride, ambition, covetousness and rapacity of man's insatiable thirst for wealth, power and fame. Nature is open and generous in dispensing her bounties, and so far as she is made subservient for our personal and real good, she permits us to improve and cultivate her for our good. When we encroach on her, to our own injury, and she is to become a servant to cater to our lusts and to pervert her gifts she requires a penalty for our temerity; she makes her dividends to be just and equitable. Law is eternal, unchangeable and immovable, and the servant of an infinite, superior, intelligent power. Man is placed upon this footstool for the good of the universe and his neighbour, which will eventuate in his own real good.

This preface leads to the subject: What will be the state and condition of the posterity of our land in future ages? Our forests being cut down, the streams and river-beds will remain longer dried up; the climate becomes irregular and removed from its original equilibrium. The consequence will be: extreme heat, long droughts, and the heat of a vertical sun resting upon an unobstructed plane, may be followed, by spasmodic, severe storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes; and overflowing inundations, as now verified by the river Po in Italy, where the forests have long since been destroyed. These may be followed by warm or moderate winters, with but little snow—Nature's most bounteous gift for manure—succeeded by a warm, wet March, dry April, and drought in July; an August with a sickly fall. Other ends swell the power of destruction to deprive man of Nature's bounty. The draining of ponds, marshes, and lands cutting a crop, bends and turning channels of streams, hastening the escape of the waters, tearing away the banks and sweeping away the soil, filling up the channels, and depriving the country of moisture.

The advantages of forests are; the trees are natures lightning rods, the tops are points of attraction, where the hot and cold atmospheric currents, from which condense the vapors which are carried up, and from clouds which pass on and discharge their contents. Forests are natures reservoirs to return water moistures to the air, and keep in a state of moisture the contiguous lands, and regulate the atmosphere. The leaves absorb the deleterious Miasma inherent in the atmosphere, the waters exude and feed gradually, the rivulets, in the dry season, and partially, the excessive heat of the sun and dry winds.

The roots bind the mountains, hills and banks, to prevent their being swept away. If we retained what nature gave us for our own good, the storms would not be so furious, so periodic and erratic; the forests break the force of high winds, hurricans and tornadoes; man has multiplied innumerable channels, for various purposes, which have been taken from the muscles of the ocean, where new lands are formed. In future ages, a new continent may emerge from the Atlantic, and find this locality under water. Nature never intended trees to be taken from mountains and hill tops, where the soil is barren. The forests are natures labratories in which she produces storms. These are a few of the evils resulting from cutting away forests. With the Almighty Assistance, yours and his anathemas against nature, because the river and springs are too low or too high, requiring her to make brick without straw. She bears it with patience, thinks no evil, still continues his friend. The steamboats have stirred up the river banks: now the railroads and city improvements, for ties and street pavements, pant for still more amount. The two great powers of nature are fire to elevate and water to degrade. The gradual progress of nature, the ambition of mighty conquerors in striving to subdue newformed nations, have cut down forests to destroy a refuge for the people, and the increase of the arts and manufactures, no doubt have been the chief sources of the destruction of forests. The history of nations shows the disastrous effects. The banks of the Ganges Euphrates and the Mediterranean sea, once covered with forests, exhibit a barren marshy soil. The wars of Julius Cæsar devastated France. Charlemagne, by edict, forbid trees from being cut down, and by the same edict required three trees to be planted where one was taken. Germany and some other nations were under the necessity of requiring trees to be planted in lieu of those taken. We could give more items, but we sum up by asking for the sake of posterity—action of future generations, unless law or individual benevolence shall put a check upon this reckless war on Nature's prerogative? G. A.

PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1872.

UNIONTOWN.

Quiet Presidential Campaign—The Election—A Change for the Better—Proposed Illumination.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., Nov. 6, 1872.

QUIET CAMPAIGN.

The quietest Presidential campaign ever witnessed by that most knowing individual, the as we are concerned here in old Fayette, it has closed most triumphantly.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

The tune has changed, and our county will give near one thousand majority for Gen. Grant "oldest inhabitant," closed yesterday, and so far —a change of nearly seventeen hundred over the October election. We gain two hundred and fifty in this (Union) District, and gains are reported from every township and borough, so far as heard from. The most trivial borough and Spring election has always created more interest and excitement than was at any time exhibited in our polls yesterday. On the grounds were almost clear of Democrats till ten o'clock, and when they did come, they marched up with long, sober faces, and swallowed their share of "crow," or else, (as many did) smiled with beaming countenances and elastic step and voted the open ticket for Grant. We sincerely hope that they may continue with us as a part and portion of our party in the future.

PROPOSED ILLUMINATION.

And now, most noble conscript fathers of the ancient borough of Uniontown, as the elections are all over for this season, let us go to work and illuminate, and many, very many of our Democratic friends, instead of being offended at our rejoicings over our victories, will heartily join with us in celebrating the re-election of Grant; and, perhaps, as you have been so kind as to deny us on their account, they will continue to give us their votes in all future time. "Q."

MOON TOWNSHIP.

A Veteran Voter and Patriot—The Election.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

MOON TOWNSHIP, Nov. 5, 1872.

We have in Moon township a veteran voter and patriot in the person of William Cooper, Esq., who voted the Republican ticket to-day. Mr. Cooper is now in the ninety-first year of his age. The first vote he gave was for Jefferson, at his second election, and he has uniformly voted the Democratic ticket ever since until after the war. He was a strong Jackson man, and says he is yet, but the so-called Democrats have deserted their former principles and he has not. His memory is good, his mind apparently as sound as it ever was, and he is very intelligent on all common subjects.

The vote of Moon township for President is: For Grant, 128; for Greeley, 55.—Grant's majority, 73; Grant's increased majority over Hartranft is 56. J. C.

SNOWDEN TOWNSHIP.

No Greeley Votes Polled.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LIBRARY, ALLEGHENY CO., Nov., 6, 1872.

At the election in this township on Tuesday the Republicans polled 155 votes. There was not a Democratic vote polled; in fact there were no Greeley tickets at the polls. Yours, J. M.

FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLINTON, November 5, 1872.

The vote in this township, for President, is—For Grant, 101; for Greeley, 103—majority for Greeley 2. Truly, G. B.

THE TWO STREAMS.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Behold the rocky wall
That down its sloping sides
Pours the swift rain drops blending as they fall,
In rushing river tides.

Yon stream, whose sources run
Turned by a pebble's edge,
Is Athabasca, rolling toward the sun
Through the cleft mountain-ledge.

The slender rill had strayed,
But for the slanting stone,
To evening's ocean, with the tangled braid
Of foam-flecked Oregon.

So from the heights of will
Life's parting stream descends,
And, as a moment turns its slender rill,
Each widening torrent bends,—

From the same cradle's side,
From the same mother's knee,
One to long darkness, and the frozen zone,
One to the peaceful sea!

—The London *Telegraph* of October 26th has the following: Two hours' reduction of work per week, from fifty-six to fifty-four, beginning on the 4th of November, has been granted by the Secretary of War in response to the demands of the Woolwich Arsenal workmen for shorter time. No abatement of pay or privileges attends this concession.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE ELECTION.

Complete Republican Triumph.

AMBITION FOR OFFICE KNOCKED OUT OF GREELEY.

The Philosopher Gone Back to His "Tribune."

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN EVERY STATE.

All Congressmen Elected in Michigan.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

Massachusetts 73,217, Michigan 50,000, Mississippi 35,000, Georgia 30,000, Maine 30,000, Kansas 25,000, Indiana 23,000, Minnesota 20,000, New Jersey 16,000, Wisconsin 15,000, North Carolina 10,000, Rhode Island 8,388, California 8,000, New Hampshire 5,000, Connecticut 4,381, Oregon 2,000, Nevada 2,000, Delaware 611.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KITTANNING, PA., November 6, 1872.

Grant's majority will exceed twenty-three hundred in this county. H.

[Special Dis, atch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLINTON, PA., November 6, 1872.

Finley township gives Grant 101, and Greeley 103.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LIBRARY, PA., November 6, 1872.

Snowden township gives Grant 155, and Greeley 0.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., November 6, 1872.

Thirteen townships out of forty-one give Grant six hundred gain over October election. The county will give Grant at least fifteen hundred. Washington borough gains for the Republicans, one hundred and eight.

REMERTON, PA., November 6.—Washington township, Armstrong county, Grant's majority 122.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The following is the result for city officers: Judge of the Supreme Court, Noah Davis; Judge of the Superior Court, H. H. Van Voorst; City Judge, Josiah Sutherland; District Attorney, R. Phelps; Coroner, Adolph Kessler—all Republicans except Sutherland and Messler, who were candidates of Apollo Hall, but who were also supported by the Republicans.

The Congressmen elected from the city are Wm. R. Roberts, James Brooks, Thomas J. Creamer and Fernando Wood, all Democrats, and John D. Lawson and David R. Mollish, Republicans. Two Republican Assembly men are elected in the city, nine Republicans and one representative of Apollo Hall, who was also supported by the Republicans.

New York State.—Portland county complete—Grant's majority 12,160. Buffalo, Grant's majority 3,803.

New York State.—Of 122 members of the State Assembly chosen, 81 are Republicans. It is due to elevate and water to degrade. The gradual progress of nature, the ambition of mighty conquerors in striving to subdue newformed nations, have cut down forests to destroy a refuge for the people, and the increase of the arts and manufactures, no doubt have been the chief sources of the destruction of forests. The history of nations shows the disastrous effects. The banks of the Ganges Euphrates and the Mediterranean sea, once covered with forests, exhibit a barren marshy soil. The wars of Julius Cæsar devastated France. Charlemagne, by edict, forbid trees from being cut down, and by the same edict required three trees to be planted where one was taken. Germany and some other nations were under the necessity of requiring trees to be planted in lieu of those taken. We could give more items, but we sum up by asking for the sake of posterity—action of future generations, unless law or individual beneveolence shall put a check upon this reckless war on Nature's prerogative? G. A.

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KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KS., November 6.—The returns from the State show better and better. The vote is very large and the Republicans gain everywhere. The city of Topeka cast 1,874 votes, and gave a Republican majority of 800. Shawnee county goes 1,500 Republican; Lyon county, 1,200 Republican; Miami county, 500 Republican.

SALINA, KS., November 6.—This county, Salina, gives the Republican National and State ticket 650 majority. Linn county gives 1,000 majority.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., November 6.—The State will give Grant 25,000 majority.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 6.—Additional returns this morning show increased Republican gains in the State. Many Democrats concede the State to Grant, while others are sanguine of carrying it for Greeley. In this Congressional District the returns are favorable for Smith, Republican, for Congress. Wise, Democrat, is confident of his election by a small majority. The Republican State Committee claim the State for Grant.

RICHMOND, VA., November 6.—Immense Republican gains everywhere justify the conclusion that Grant has carried the State.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, November 6.—The returns come in very slowly. Twelve counties heard from give Hart, the Republican candidate for Governor, six thousand majority over Bloxham, the Liberal candidate. Five of the above counties have always polled a very heavy Republican majority. There are twenty-seven counties yet to be heard from. Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

WISCONSIN.

15,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

MADISON, WIS., November 6.—The State of Wisconsin gives 15,000 Republican majority. Williams, Hazleter, Barber, Sawyer, Rusk, McDill, Republicans, and Mitchell and Kidridge, Democrats, are elected to Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GRANT'S MAJORITY 73,217.

BOSTON, November 6.—The vote of Massachusetts, nearly complete, foots up: Grant 131,077, Greeley 57,860. Grant's majority 73,217; Washburne's majority for Governor 71,288.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN GAINS.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 6.—Additional returns than are received show steady heavy Republican gains in this State. Not enough will be known to definitely settle the vote, however, for some days yet.

INDIANA.

23,000 FOR GRANT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 6.—Fifty-six counties, official and reported majorities, give a Republican majority of 19,383, an average gain of 250 to the county. The Republican Central Committee claim a majority in the State of 23,000.

OREGON.

2,000 MAJORITY FOR GRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—No further returns are received from Oregon. Grant's majority is estimated at 1,000.

A despatch from Oregon gives Grant 2,000 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

GRANT'S MAJORITY 4,381.

HARTFORD, November 6.—Complete returns show the total vote of Connecticut to be 96,991, of which Grant received 50,616, Greeley, 45,890, scattering 485.

MISSISSIPPI.

35,000 FOR GRANT.

VICKSBURG, November 6.—The Republicans claim the State by 35,000, and elect five out of six Congressmen.

GEORGIA.

30,000 FOR GRANT.

SAVANNAH, November 6.—The Republican gains are heavy compared with the election for Governor, and will be about 30,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

10,000 MAJORITY FOR GRANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 6.—Additional returns indicate that Grant will have ten thousand majority in the State.

MISSOURI.

MARSHFIELD, November 6.—Webster county, official, gives Greeley 60 majority, Woodson, for Governor, 81, and McAfee, Democrat, for Congress, 120 majority.

MAINE.

30,000 FOR GRANT.

BANGOR, ME., November 6.—Returns indicate about 30,000 Republican majority in the State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

5,000 MAJORITY FOR GRANT.

CONCORD, November 6.—Grant will probably have 5,000 majority in this State.

WISCONSIN.

15,000 FOR GRANT.

MILWAUKEE, November 6.—The State gives 15,000 Republican majority.

DELAWARE.

GRANT'S MAJORITY 611.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 6.—Grant's majority in the State is 611.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 6.—In Rhode Island the Republican majority is 6,388.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—Grant's majority in Nevada is 2,000.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Grant's majority in Bourbon county, Ky., is 108.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Greeley Gone Back to his "Tribune"—His Future Policy—The Democracy Charged by the "World" with Causing the Defeat—Grumblings from the Washington "Patriot"—Violent Attack of the London "Standard"—The Nashville "Union and American's" Eyes Opened—Sound Advice of the "Banner" to the Southern People—The Cincinnati and Cleveland Journals on the Victory.

NEW YORK.

The *Herald* editorially says that whether the result will be accounted for by the popular strength of General Grant, on the one hand, and the weakness of Greeley and the feebleness of the Liberal Republicans, combined with the Democratic bolt, on the other hand, it is in many respects the most remarkable of any Presidential election in the history of this country.

The *Tribune* gives Grant 260 electoral votes at the lowest, and eighty-two for Greeley, with the rest doubtful. There is scarcely a parallel, it says, in the completeness of the rout and triumph. It agrees that Liberalism could not withstand the enormous outlays of money expended by the Republicans in the canvass. Grant now has four years more power, with heavy Congressional majorities, and whatever he may seek to effect, he will have the aid of the *Tribune*.

The *World* places Grant's popular majority at 300,000. It says that the defeat is due to the Democracy surrendering to Greeley, that the demoralization consequent upon the New York Ring peculation of a year or two ago disheartened the party and caused the nomination at Baltimore, and that the party had not recovered in time from the Tammany taint to do anything but hate.

The *Times* gives Grant three hundred electoral votes and Greeley only forty-three, with the balance doubtful.

A CARD FROM GREELEY.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following:

A Card—The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people in the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the subject of southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for full counsel he remits it, since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and the useful arts, than a partisan journal can do, and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the *Tribune* as when human freedom was in peril, it was in the arena of political partisanship.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Nov. 6, '72.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The *Patriot*, Democratic, says: "The result excited no surprise, for it has been foreshowed ever since Pennsylvania was carried by fraud and treachery in October. We accept that the inevitable Liberal movement is temporarily checked, but not defeated. Its ultimate triumph is certain. There are thousands who conspired against it that will live to deplore their mistaken opposition."

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—The *Union and American* makes no comment to-day on the defeat of Greeley. In regard to the State canvass, it says: "Whatever else the result, we are disposed to believe that many doubts and vapors which have befogged our State politics will be lifted, and men will see things as they are. The practical uselessness and recklessness of a third party will be fully and finally demonstrated. The need for organization more thorough than we ever had will be impressed on all patriotic minds."

The *Banner* accepts the result of the Presidential election as not unexpected since the October elections. It declares that it is the part of wisdom in the southern people not only gracefully to acquiesce in Grant's re-election, but to give his second administration the heartiest and most cordial support, until it shall have proven itself unworthy of Grant. It says: As commander-in-chief of the national armies, revered as the savior of the Union, and twice President of the United States, it would naturally seem to be his ambition to go out of office at the expiration of his second term. First in peace as well as in war, there will be every natural incentive in him to pursue the most conciliatory policy towards the South, and there is every incentive in common sense and practical wisdom on the part of the South, irrespective of party, to invite and justify it, if such should be the indicated policy of the next four years' administration.

CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette* says: The contest is over and the result is recorded. A glorious record it is, too —one that will continue to reflect credit upon the American people so long as there shall be a people to sustain republican institutions, and so long as there shall be men and women to read history.

The election of Grant and Wilson is a triumph of our system—a triumph of free ballot, second only to the grand achievement by which the Government was sustained during the fierce struggle with the rebellion, and by which the contest for the Union and for freedom was made a success. Is it thus to be regarded, because there was a principle involved that overshadowed the candidates, and it is this principle that was yesterday vindicated. The candidates were, of course, an important element in the contest, but it was not for these alone, nor for these chiefly, that the people voted. The decisive verdict had a far deeper and broader meaning than the indorsement of men. Nor is it to be interpreted as an unqualified indorsement of party. No one who has been a close observer of the current of public sentiment during the campaign will claim that the people meant, in voting for and electing Grant and Wilson, and continuing the Republican party in power, to be understood as indorsing, without qualifications, the course of that party during the last four years. The statesman or the leading public man who will commit a grave mistake. If the successful party shall so construe it, it will commit a grave error.

The people meant, in re-electing Grant, to vindicate him against the torrent of lies that have been showered upon him, and to say that they repudiate and condemn, without qualification, his slanderers. They further wish to be understood as grieving, with all the force such an indignant people can command, the brand that shall mark as infamous the men who sought to destroy the character of the man they could not assail. The people, too, wish it to be understood that they are capable of discriminating between just criticism and gross abuse, and that while they favor the former, they condemn the latter. * * The decision is that the Republican party, notwithstanding many shortcomings, has been a substantial success. And that in its hands the country is far safer than it would be under the control of a new party, or the Democratic party under a new name. This decision has been rendered with an emphasis that can not be misunderstood, and it will not be misunderstood, except by those who are willfully blind. * * It is a notice to all whom it may concern that the fruits of the late war are to be carefully preserved; that the constitutional amendments will stand, and be enforced, and that the reconstruction measures will be maintained; that there is to be no new shuffle, by which slaves are to be paid for, or rebel soldiers pensioned; and that no secession talk will be tolerated, whether it be favored by the people of one State or a dozen States.

The election is a decision against a most unholy alliance—against a contest based upon false pretenses and conducted without regard to truth or decency.

Another lesson of the election is that so-called great leaders are only powerful while they remain on the track, and that great newspapers are only influential while they maintain a character for consistency and truth, public confidence in their honesty. No lesson has been more severely impressed than this; and no one of all the lessons of this election will have more lasting influence. Such men as Greeley, Schurz, Sumner, Banks, Fenton, etc., will not soon forget it, although it is quite probable the people will soon forget them.

The *Commercial* (Greeley) says: The popular judgment has been declared that it would be unsafe to take the Administration of the General Government out of the hands of the representatives of the Republican party. There has been no lack of understanding of the extent of the mistakes of Grant, but the decision is that we had better bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. We have been impressed throughout the movement that it was intended to prevent the re-election of Grant, with the timidity of the people in respect to a change, and regarded it of the utmost importance that the Cincinnati nomination should carry with it an unmistakable assurance of safety that unqualified assurance, if it was not in fact, was embodied in but one name that was presented to the Convention, that of Charles Francis Adams. Though overruled in this, we were willing to trust Mr. Greeley. The people, however, after ample debate, and abundant time and opportunity for consideration, have pronounced their preference for Grant.

Certainly the country has not gone far wrong under Grant's administration, and the habit of the people of ascribing to individuals their own great and good works has told in his favor. It has been our desire that the people should take to themselves the credit that belongs of right to them, that they should cease to cry glory to Grant on account of their own achievements—that the degrading system of man worship should be rebuked and the unrepublican tendencies of the system arrested.

At the October elections, we guarded our speculations as to the general result in this month with the qualification that many things in behalf of Greeley were possible, provided the bottom did not fall out. But the bottom did fall out, as the returns we publish this morning attest; and the consolation for the good citizens of the defeated party is, that it is well that it is over is elected President should be elected decisively, indisputably. When it is done, it is as well that it should be well done.

CLEVELAND.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: The present hour is no time to exult over the discomfited opposition, or to elaborate the lessons of the canvass, or to point out the new responsibilities which come upon the Republican party by reason of its new lease of power. We can now only express the gratification which all Republicans must feel at the victory of Capt. Tom. Foster, a well known Memphis and St. Louis pilot, has been revoked for life.

OBITUARY.

Gen. George B. Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—General George B. Meade died at his residence this evening of pneumonia.

It would seem the recent dispute as to the works undertaken by the Germans at Belfast is not to be so entirely buried in oblivion as the recent explanations might have led us to expect. The German Governmeet wants France to pay for the construction or completion of the fortresses, which raised the controversy, and active and earnest diplomatic communications are proceeding on the subject.

—On Tuesday evening, a Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis train, from Indianapolis, ran into a pile of ties which had been placed on the track at six mile bridge, six miles back of Jeffersonville, Indiana. The cow-catcher threw all the ties off the track but one, which the engine jumped over without being thrown from the track.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, November 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. free of government tax.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. free of government tax, less local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1872.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of State tax, THREE DOLLARS per share of which to be applied as a credit to stock account-, and THREE DOLLARS per share to be paid to the Stockholders, at the office, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on and after the 15th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

no6:d7

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS CO., ALLEGHENY, November 6th, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

no6:d2t20

DIVIDEND.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4, 1872.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. free of tax.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

no4:d10

PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1872.

DIVIDEND—LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Savings Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings for the last six months, payable on demand. Interest ceases after this date.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANTI-LICENSE RIOT.

LONDON, November 6.—An attempt was made yesterday to celebrate Guy Fawkes' Day in Exeter. The affair was turned into a demonstration against the Liquor Licensing act. Several speakers denounced the measure, but met much opposition from persons in the crowd. The proceedings soon became disorderly, and finally degenerated into a riot. Cudgels and

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112¾.

THE *Post* very mournfully regrets that it has not an opportunity to display its chickens, and is severely solemn in its comments over the perversity of the people in re-electing Grant. It is sad, but we assure our friend it must be endured.

IN one editorial, in yesterday's GAZETTE, we assumed, from information at the hour of writing, that O'Brien had been elected Mayor of New York. It turned out, as our news column indicated, that Havemeyer was elected, a Republican victory.

THE strong-minded in Connecticut, who succe-ded in getting their names on the poll lists, were not so successful in getting their votes in the ballot-box as Miss Susan B. Anthony and her fifteen associates in Rochester, New York, whose votes were received and counted by the election officers. The Connecticut ladies had their names struck from the list by order of the court, but an appeal was taken and the case will go for ultimate decision to the highest tribunal in the State. While Miss Susan got her vote in at Rochester, a poor Irish woman who desired to vote for the "poor man's friend," O'Brien, was rudely repulsed in one of the precincts of the metropolis. Miss Anthony should champion the cause of this humble follower of her theories.

IN reference to the illness and physicial incapacity of Supreme Court Judges to an extent that interferes with the prompt dispatch of business, the New York *Herald* wisely urges that "when men in such a high position are too old or too infirm to attend to their duties it seems reasonable that they should give place to others. While we may hope that the eminent Chief Justice may recover from his frequent infirmities and live many years to adorn the Supreme bench, we can hardly expect a long lease of official usefulness in his much honored colleague, Judge Nelson, who has reached a great age. No two men have the respect of the American people more than these distinguished Judges; but if there be no hope that they can perform the duties of their official position they should permit younger or more vigorous men to take their places."

THE Presidential electors chosen on Tuesday by law, are required to meet on the first Wednesday in December, at such place as the Legislature of each State has directed, which is generally the capital of the State, and there give their votes. They are required to make and sign and seal up three separate certificates of their votes, and to certify on the cover or envelope containing each of said certificates that a list of the votes for President and Vice President is contained therein. Each of these packets is also to contain a certified list of the Electors of the State. One of the packages so sealed and certified is to be sent by the hands of one of the Electors to the President of the Senate of the United States; one of them is to be forthwith deposited in the postoffice, also directed to the President of the Senate; and the third is to be delivered to the United States Judge for the district in which the Electors have assembled to cast their votes. The first-mentioned of these packages is required to be delivered to the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday of the succeeding January. The law further provides that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the Presidential Electors, when the said packages containing the vote shall be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President shall be ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution.

MAKE GOOD THE PLEDGES.

There was an immense gathering at City Hall, Tuesday evening, to hear the election returns read. Among the exercises of the occasion, Hon. H. B. Swoope, being called for, delivered a short address, the closing sentences of which were so decided and proper that we think they deserve more than passing mention. Referring to the pledges made by the party, both in its National and State Conventions, to give an honest administration, he declares:

"We will hold them to a strict fulfillment of those pledges. We will look to the general Government for a wise, beneficent, progressive administration, as it has been in the past; one that will protect our dignity abroad and preserve peace and prosperity at home—one that will unite all the States under one flag, with not a star erased or a stripe stained, to be borne aloft forever floating in the unfettered breezes of God. Then we will look to the State Government for a proper administration of State affairs, for good laws, for a revised and perfected Constitution, and an honest administration—one that will jealously guard all the interests of the people against monopolies and corporations—one that will look into our State Treasury and loan the "balances" upon interest to be paid into the State Treasury—one that in all things will redeem the pledges we have once made for an honest, efficient, faithful government. And I believe every one of these pledges will be squarely redeemed."

These sentiments should be echoed and re-echoed over the State. Of the administration of President Grant there is no fear; but there are abuses in our State administration which have existed for many years, which must be remedied. Not the least amongst these is the loaning of the public funds. The State Treasurer should be amply compensated for the services he renders, but the balances in the treasury should be made to yield a revenue to the treasury, and not to the officer. In the gubernatorial and other offices, there must be faithfulness to the people. The bare suspicion that there was a combination around Hartranft, gave bitterness to the contest. That is over. Now let him illustrate that the suspicions entertained were entirely unfounded. Mr. Swoope speaks independently, and we judge is free from all combinations whatever. He entered into the gubernatorial fight because he was urgently needed. That over, and he is free, and if he properly estimated the value of the enthusiastic applause with which the above sentiments were received, he may readily divine that the cause of the people is the strong one, and will surely win in the end.

PRESIDENT THIERS' PLAN.

Mr. Thiers' new plan for a permanent Constitutional Republic for France, will be proposed to the National Assembly at its next session by Mr. Casimir Perier, once a devoted Orleanist, but now a Thiers Republican. Efforts will be made to secure the adoption of the new Constitution by the Assembly without the formality of a reference to the people, but it will hardly succeed.

The organization of the United States Government, in many of its prominent features, will be the model of the new Constitution. Mr. Thiers, however, will be made President for life, which in the ordinary course of nature cannot last for many years. He will have a seat in the Upper and Lower House, his ministers will be responsible only to himself. The Senate will hold office for ten or for twelve years, and be elected by the general councils, by the French Institute, by the College of France, by the Supreme Court, and by the Academy of Medicine. There will be no dissolution of the present National Assembly; it will continue in office for three years longer and be elected thereafter for five years or for six years. The President is to be elected by the Senate. The Senate is to have the power of confirming or rejecting the higher appointments of the President. M. Thiers thinks himself certain of carrying this plan through. It is distasteful to the Republicans, but he will persuade them that it gives them in the first place the Republic, and will enable them to make it permanent; moreover, in time they may make what changes they may see fit. The Right, divided among themselves by the rivalry of Bourbon and Orleans, will accept the scheme; the Legitimists because they are conscious Count de Chambord can never possibly be King; the Orleanists, because they see they never can succeed without the help of the Legitimists, which help will be refused as long as Count da Chambord lives. The Bonapartists will offer no opposition, because they believe this Government will every way be weak, will lose the confidence of the people from its very inception, and be unable to quell the disturbances in the large cities which will be sure to take place sooner or later. There will, nevertheless, be severe battles fought before the scheme will be accepted. The ablest men in the Assembly are opposed to some of the details of the scheme.

THE RESULT AND REASONS.

The voting of Tuesday was unmistakably the most remarkable ever achieved by any political party in this country. Whether we think of the States carried, the electoral vote or the popular majorities, it is alike amazing. The vote does not seem to have been unusually large, nor is it to be suspected that any unfair means were resorted to by the winning party, yet the majorities are beyond realization. In this State, where apathy was thought to prevail, and where excitement could not be inspired, the majority, in round numbers, is 100,000. So over the entire country. A retrospect of the canvass out of which this remarkable result has come, may discover some of the reasons for it.

President Grant has conducted the duties of the Presidential office in many respects differently from his predecessors. Coming to him unsought, he has regarded the office as purely executive, and has sought to select subordinates in regard to fitness rather than for political prominence. He has also, while gentlemanly in his manners, kept himself free from subserviency to particular men. Out of these facts grew the difference with Mr. Sumner, and from this cause the mean, unmeasured abuse which has been heaped upon him, for more than a year past. But he has proceeded on his way, calmly, and unmoved, and the people show that they appreciate him by the popular majority of Tuesday. The principal work of his administration has been what may be called negative,—that is, he has been settling old difficulties, healing up old differences,—all of which has been successfully accomplished. These facts, and his qualities as a man are what have inspired popular confidence. Of his personal character and tendencies, the Philadelphia *Press* very justly says:

Ulysses S. Grant is himself a study. His career is a marvel; his progress from obscurity to renown almost a miracle; his civic example is entirely unprecedented in modern times; he almost refused the Presidency; he never begged for promotion; he never asked to be made Lieutenant-General or General; he literally scorned political position, and he had, as we happen to know, to be persuaded to accept the Republican nomination; and when he took it finally he was far more courteous than grateful, for he felt that in accepting civic responsibilities he gave up perfect military independence; and so it stands that, fearless of will, it is true, furnish a severe test, as morals now stand, of Legislative eligibility, but for this particular reason, it ought to be adopted.

So long as there is a loop hole left for bribery, so long will we have vicious legislation. There is an increasing tendency in this direction. Last winter, a vast number of special laws were enacted, and while there were some that were proper and right, there were some more that simply benefited a few at the expense of the many. This form of legislation is one of the outgrowths of the system of bribery. Before it was thought of, no one would have presumed to ask a Legislature to vote money into his pocket; but as that system grew, this became one of its legitimate offshoots. Its worst phase, however, is the check it puts upon legitimate legislation. This assumes two forms,—giving private bills a preference over those of a public nature; and the compulsion that is put upon persons who are seeking to have honest legislation enacted. It is thoroughly outrageous that public bills, often of surpassing importance, are allowed to drift into the last hours of the session, and are then either hurriedly passed upon without due consideration, or dropped altogether. But the worst phase of all is that of discriminating against those who have no money. That in many instances, this is done, is undeniable. A ring is formed between corrupt members and the lobby,—enough being drawn in to control, by free use of parliamentary tactics, the fate of a bill. The blood hounds of the lobby then proceed to "see" the interested parties, to see how much there is in a given bill,—that is, how much money they can hope to extract from its originators. If nothing, the bill is unceremoniously killed, unless it is in charge of a member, strong enough in influence to push it through despite the opposition of the corrupt element.

The Constitutional Convention should use the most stringent measures to break this abuse. The limitation of special legislation, of which we will speak more at length at another time, will comprise one step, but others are necessary. First among them, an oath should be exacted of every member, similar in tenor to that we have suggested. Bribery, in all its forms must be rooted out, if we would save the institutions of this country. It should not be allowed at the polls, and whoever seeks a legislative office should be compelled to make oath or affirmation that he has not used bribery, or if he cannot do it, be declared ineligible. This will compel purity, or expose the members to loss of office and punishment for perjury. Also, at the very threshhold of official honors and functions, he should be compelled to realize the possibility of his attempted bribery, and be as strongly fortified against it as is possible. We do not say that these precautions will entirely prevent the evil of which we speak, but they will serve to modify them. There are other means to be added to the one suggested. We would so hedge about this crime of bribery, that a man should be compelled to feel, that if he offers or receives a bribe, his next step will be towards the penitentiary. We would stamp upon it all the loathsome criminality that really belongs to it. We would establish influences that would drive into consciences seared and callous a realization of the enormity of the crime. We mention it first among the subjects to be thought of by the Convention, because of its magnitude, and its unchecked growth. Gentlemen of the Convention, there is much for you to do, but we hope you will not fail to correct the abuse of bribery.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The elections safely past, and political discussion ended, the next subject to attract the attention of the press and people, is the Constitutional Convention and its work. We have heretofore given a number of facts in regard to its composition, the interests represented, and several other points, we now proceed to look at its work. It will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday next. Some time, of necessity, will be consumed in organizing,—appointing committees, determining what subjects shall be referred to committees, and much of merely detail work. It is rumored that an adjournment will then be made to Philadelphia, where the permanent sittings of the Convention will be held.

There are many matters of mere form, and others still of well settled conviction, which do not require discussion, and which a report a half dozen lines in length will dispose of. Among these we include a change in the time of holding our State election. Pennsylvania has had a certain political prestige resulting partially from the fact that her State election is held a month in advance of the Presidential. Yet it is clear that this prestige can now be maintained on her merits,—population, wealth, developments, and the like. We judge the time will be changed with little, if any, debate.

One of the most imported questions that will come before the Convention is that of the eligibility and oath of members of the Legislature. We put this in advance of the oft-referred to special legislation evil. The bane of our political practice is bribery, direct or indirect. We hope the most stringent methods will be employed to break this up. Eligibility should depend among other things, on the member being able to make oath or affirmation that he has not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which he was chosen. Also, that he has not accepted and will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence he may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any official act. This government which Senator Sumner, without a shadow of cause, asserts that the President has insulted by informing it of the pendency of the treaty of annexation of San Domingo. He might as well complain that the Government does not properly regard the national rights of Spotted Tail.

The consequence of such government and the natural indolence of the black population is thus set forth by this writer.

"I have gone through wild uncultivated woods, and seen on every hand groves of orange trees groaning under their delicious golden loads, as I have seen the orchards of western New York weighed down with their heavy burdens. A little further on, I have come upon thickets of coffee bushes melted over with their rich purple berries. Besides these, tobacco, ginger, and other valuable products grow wild in the same profusion, over three mountains, and year after year there waste away and perish like the rank grass of our own prairies. I have wandered over the rich rice and cotton fields of the South, and the prairie and bottom lands of the West, but their bountiful products are meagre compared with those to be seen here."

Need I add that such a country under American toil and energy would soon become the most productive spot of the world, and be, what the grave and religious mind of Columbus believed it once was, the Eden.

But this is not all. We know that during Mr. Lincoln's administration a treaty was made for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas—an island insignificant compared with San Domingo, that we might have a port in the West Indies. But the port of St. Thomas is unsafe, lying open to the hurricanes of the Gulf. But San Domingo in the harbor of Samana, has a port the best in the West Indies. The unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba makes such a port of still greater value to us. If the far-seeing mind of Mr. Seward approved this purchase of St. Thomas, how much more would it have commended the annexation of San Domingo?

It should not be overlooked that neither the Convention of Cincinnati, nor that of Baltimore, however anxious to find something by which "to beat Grant," dared to denounce his treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. Sumner alone, out of personal malice, denounced it.

When this treaty was before the Senate, the Republican press did not, as it now does, understand the motives that underlaid the opposition of that Senator. Without an examination of the importance of this treaty itself, it sought to retain Sumner in the Republican ranks, by its sacrifice. But as this motive can now no longer influence it, let it be just to the President by insisting upon the ratification of the treaty, so that the land upon which the feet of Columbus first pressed in his great discovery, may be, as it ought to be, a part of the United States. L. B.

GENERAL NEWS.

JACOB WILKERSON, of San Francisco, convicted, is still held in custody.

THE London *Spectator* says, "We shall have to hang a railway board yet. Railway accidents are becoming too numerous."

PHIL. SHERIDAN says the best way to get rid of the Indians is for the government to furnish them with all the whisky they call for.

A SEARCH among the pupils of the Stillwater (Minn.) school, for deadly weapons, a few days since, resulted in finding three revolvers, one of them loaded, which the striplings carried in their boots.

VISITORS to the Coliseum at Boston, have carried off a good deal of the building in souvenirs, and the Lowell *Courier* says that it would relieve the Jubilee Committee of an elephant if they would carry it all off.

PROBABLY the longest bridge in the world is the Victoria, over the St. Lawrence. According to a Paris paper this extends "from the shore of Portland, in Maine, to Port Sarnia, near Lake Huron."

ONE of the novel features of the Vienna Exposition will be a very complete collection of American newspapers, arranged according to States, with a catalogue giving full particulars in regard to each one represented.

FOR a frank man commend us to the gentleman in Springfield, who announces that the fire in his block the other day was so clearly due to his own negligence that he does not intend to call on the insurance companies to make good his loss.

IN proof of the fact that the cotton manufacturing interest of the South is rallying from the effect of the war, the New Orleans *Picayune* notes that the consumption last year amounted to 120,000 bales, against 91,000 in 1870 and 80,000 in 1869.

DURING one week recently there were shipped overland from San Francisco, 770,580 pounds of wool, 11,950 pounds of leather, 4,553 pounds of Alaska skins, 67,000 pounds of island cotton, 1,270 pounds of gunpowder, and 21,960 pounds of base bullion.

THE growth of Nebraska has been so rapid that the people of the western and northern portion are agitating another removal of the capital. They think that in a State 200 by 450 miles, the capital ought not to stand within 60 miles of the east and south line.

THE Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, in New York City, has found a harvest in the horse distemper. The road is running its cars from Morris to Twenty ninth street, all pulled by steam, each dummy drawing two or three carriages, eaching seating some 50 passengers. The road is recovering from the almost fatal mismanagement of former owners, and changing partially the route of up-town travel.

THE Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies are before the Western Courts. The Kansas Pacific brings suit for $1,000,000 damages against the Union Pacific for failure to comply with the provisions of an act of Congress providing that no discrimination shall be made by one road against the other; and also to oblige the Union Pacific to comply with said provisions. The Union Pacific pleads that the court has no jurisdiction.

A RECENT WORK published in Vienna shows that of coffee Belgium consumes annually nine pounds for each inhabitant; Holland, seven; Switzerland, seven; the United States, five; Germany, five; France, three; Austria, one and a half; and Great Britain less than one. In the consumption of tea Great Britain heads the list with three pounds for each person; the United States and Holland come next with one pound; then Russia with a quarter of a pound, while other countries consume insignificant quantities.

ADDITIONAL particulars of the shocking crime committed in Northwood, N. H., last week, show that Franklin B. Evans, the ravisher and murderer of Georgianna Lovering, is sixty-four years old, the great-uncle of his victim, and much of the time living under the same roof. She was a beautiful and interesting girl of nearly fourteen years, the daughter of a deceased soldier, and lived with her widowed mother. The girl was decoyed into the woods by Evans, and there met her terrible fate. Evans is closely guarded.

THE bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Meade, recently completed by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, is now awaiting the order of the Monument Committee. As displayed in the narrow confines of their workshop, it is a splendid production, the likeness being perfect, and the finish admirable. Exclusive of the base, the figure is 10 feet and 8 inches high, and weighs 4,550 pounds. It will be put in place upon the monument at the time of its dedication, and the four supplementary groups representing infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the navy, models for which are soon expected at the works, will be added as they are made.

THE United States Mint in Philadelphia is now employed in melting up one million one dollar pieces, for the purpose of converting the product into pieces of larger denominations, principally into double eagles. It is reported that twenty millions of these smallest gold coins are to be melted up. The *Ledger* regards this as an indication most unfavorable to a return to coin circulation. The double eagles to be made are to be used as counters for the exchange of large sums between bankers and bullion dealers. They would scarcely at all enter into circulation, even if paper was at par with coin. The movement at the Mint is one directly away from a resumption of specie payments.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Daily News*, speaking of the Escurial, lately partially destroyed by fire, gives an account of some relics which the palace contained, and which had been collected by devout Spanish kings from all quarters of the earth. Among these were a bar of the gridiron on which St. Lawrence was burnt; a piece of the sponge in which drink was given to our Saviour while hanging on the cross; some pieces of the column to which he was bound when scourged; two thorns from his crown; a piece of his tunic; a piece of the manger in which he was born; the thigh-bone of St. Paul; some pieces of the Evangelists St. Mark and St. Luke; the body of one of the Innocents slain by order of Herod; one of the water pots from the marriage feast of Cana, and other most interesting relics of men and events mentioned in ecclesiastical history.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brady, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

AUGUST BELMONT'S art collection is to be sold.

THERE are fifty thousand commercial travelers in the United States.

OVER a thousand young American girls are at school in France and Italy.

ENGLAND uses above half as much silk as the whole of the rest of Europe.

HAZING is practiced by the lady students in the college at Ann Arbor, Mich.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS is seriously ill, at his residence, Carrolton, Mo.

THE Grand Vizier of Turkey has voluntarily reduced his own salary from $200,000 to $40,000 per annum.

TEN million dollars have been provided for the traveling expenses of the Shah of Persia while in Europe.

A WESTERN editor, writing the obituary of his own paper, says with much feeling "that the lack of business management has been only equalled by the lack of business."

MARSHAL LEBOEUF, Napoleon's Minister of War, who said in July, 1870, that the French army was prepared for Germany to "the last button of the last gaiter," is, according to *Le Francais*, in a state of mind bordering on insanity.

A MINISTER once told Wendell Phillips that if his business in this life was to save negroes he ought to go south where they were and do it. "That is worth thinking of," replied Phillips; "and what is your business in life?" "To save men from hell," replied the minister. "Then go there and attend to your business, replied Mr. Phillips.

MR. W. H. SMITH, member of Parliament, from London, England, is at present in New York city, on a tour of observation, which he will extend to most of the leading cities. He has come from Canada, where he spent about two months in sight-seeing. Mr. Smith is celebrated as a millionaire newsdealer in London. He is the member of the House for Westminister, and was elected over John Stuart Mill by a constituency that prize average mental qualities, when accompanied with great wealth, over extraordinary intellectual ability not so accompanied.

THE Pope's recent speeches, says the *Journal des Debats*, have given offence to the Italian Minister Lanza, and caused him to remonstrate with Cardinal Antonelli. The Cardinal thereupon requested the clerical papers not to reproduce the words of the Holy Father in the future; but when the Pope heard of this he formally expressed a desire that the greatest publicity should be given to his speeches, and authorized the editors of two ultramontane papers in Rome to send reporters to the Vatican on all the days of reception for the purpose of taking down the words of His Holiness.

THE Troy (N. Y.) *Press* tells this story: "Last evening, while the audience was deeply interested in the play at the theatre, a young child was observed walking down the aisle with quick and anxious step. Her face and eyes betokened weeping, and even yet the unwiped tears were trickling down her pale cheeks. The little one, after glancing hurriedly and anxiously down the asle, darted forward toward a young woman, sitting near the stage, and bending over behind her, faltered out between her sobs, 'O dear! O dear! father's —dead!' The young woman, startled, exclaimed, 'O my God! my poor father!' and hastily arose, and, with the mournful and mourning messenger, left the gay place of pleasure for the darkened chamber of death. The scene was noticed by a number, and for a little time afterwards there was not a murmur of applause nor a sign of a smile on the audience. As the play progressed the depression passed away, and soon the sad scene of real life was forgotten in the painted representation."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY writes to the New York *Mail* that some time ago the Countess of Shaftsbury, who has just died, and who was a very benevolent woman, read considerble about the hard lives of the ballet girls, and felt a longing to improve their condition. She resolved to have a friendly gathering of ballet girls at her own house and talk the matter over. Accordingly she commissioned a gentleman to have invitations conveyed in her name to a number of representative *coryphees* for an early tea at her house. The gentleman was amazed, but executed his commission. The Countess had a neat little tea prepared with currant buns and marmalade, and all that sort of thing, for the fair girls with the few shillings a week wages, whom she expected to see in cotton gloves and shabby garments. Alas, the ladies drove up to the door in well-appointed broughams, dressed in trailing silks, fluttering their lace kerchiefs and flashing their diamonds! Consternation—tableau—utter break down of the whole charitable scheme! It is said that the poor Countess never could understand how such pay could support such finery.

WHY HAVE YOUR HORSES,

Why have your carriages,
Why have your coachhouses,
Why have your street cars,
Why have your drays and wagons,
And have your horses sick

When you can avoid all of this by treating the horses properly. The only remedies in use that are of any benefit whatever will by found a sure cure and a reliable remedy, just received this day, and for sale at the very lowest price, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinn n about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at on e time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various rome dies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

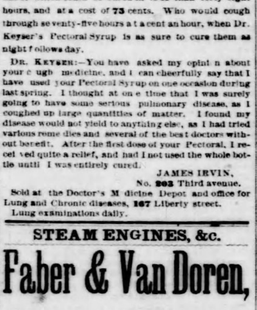
JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.
Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.



We are in receipt of our Fall Stock of

Gas Fixtures,

Comprising all the late styles of Vard, Antique, Bronze, Pat. and Glass Chandeliers; also the latest improved Slide Chandeliers for Libraries, and Dining Rooms, which we are selling at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail.
No charge for hanging fixtures.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
347 Wood street.

SCALES.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Compound Standard!!
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuckerman's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
69 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A large stock of
Dress Goods, Silks,
Sateens, Plaids, Brocades,
Reps, Alpacas, Delaines,
French Merinos
And Silk Poplins.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

NEW STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
BROCADED SILKS, &C.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,
LUSTRES, LUSTRES.

Mohairs, Mohairs, and Gro de Londres.

WATER PROOF CLOTHS, in all colors.
CASSIMERES, for Men and Boys' Wear.

At the Lowest Prices.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

BRUSSELS CARPETS and WINDOW HOLLAND, STAIR OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
FRESH ARRIVAL.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

BLACK SILKS
New Stripped Poplins,
BROCADE SILKS,
Sattienes in New Shades,
FRENCH DIAGONILS,
Brocade Mohairs,
ALPACA LUSTRES
VELVETS, PLUSH,
VELVETEENS,
Shawls and Scarfs,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.

SPECIALTIES
THIS WEEK.
Silks, Shawls,
Dress Goods, Furs.
Scarfs,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

FALL DRY GOODS.

Black Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Imperial Diagonals,
Japanese Cloths and Epangalines,
Shawls in great varieties,
Just received at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS.

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to fitting orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blankets,
Quilts,
Comforts,
Coverlets.

VELVETEENS,
Silk Velvets,
Trimming Velvets,
PLUSHES AND TERRY VELVETS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND NOTIONS.

At 8½c, Fast Colored Comfort Calicoes.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Cretonnes—an extra bargain.
At 12½c, Dark Striped Poplins.
At 25c. Figured Reps—for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 12½, 25 and 31c. Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 35c. Heavy Gray Flannels—extra good value.
At 87½c, Waterproof Cloths—a good article.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Millinery Goods,
Gentlemen's Neckties,
Silk Neck Scarfs,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES
M. MENTZER & SON,
94 Market Street.

Big Bargains
IN
Dress Goods, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Silk Velvets and Velveteens, cheap,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Waterproof Cloths,
CASSIMERES
Table Linens, Quilts, &c.,
Country Flannels and Blankets,
ALL AT
LOW FIGURES.
M. Mentzer & Son,
94 MARKET STREET.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

Zephyr Department!

Now open a very choice line of
Embroidered Canvas Goods,
Chair Stripes, Ottoman and Stool Covers, Foot Rests, Brackets, Towel Rack Strips, Fire Screens, patterns for Bannerettes, &c. Canvas
SLIPPER PATTERNS,
Embroidered in Silk, Chenille and Zephyr.
VELVET SLIPPER PATTERNS
Embroidered in Gold Bullion and Silk.
Kid Slipper Patterns,
Cloth Slipper Patterns,
Colored Paper Patterns,
And initials in endless variety. 300 different styles of
PATTERN BOOKS.
Children's Hand Knit Sacques, Hoods, Caps, Bootees, &c.
Java, Waffle, Railroad, Panama, Penelope, Royal Opera and other makes of
CANVAS FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
Gold and silver perforated board, Tephyrs Germantown and Knitting Yarns in all shades and mixtures,
AT RETAIL,
HORNE & CO.

SASH BALANCE.

The Anderson Sash BALANCE.

Has been in successful operation for over 8 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance on Virgin alley.

Spencer House,
Cor. of Broadway & Front Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. W. GARRIBON, Proprietor.
Street Cars for the Exposition leave Broadway and Pearl Sts., (one square from Spencer House), every five minutes. Fare 5 cents.

DRY GOODS.

Opened This Day,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Sacques, Cloaks,
Mantles, Beaver Cloths,
Fine Velvet Cloaks,
Plain and Fur
Trimmed, Cloaks
Braided, Sacking, &c.

Alpaca Suits! Alpaca Suits!

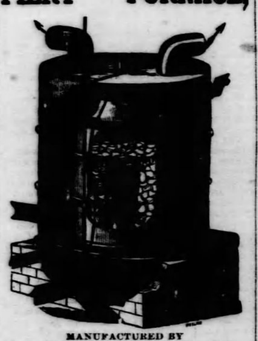
Furs, Furs, Furs,
Muffs, Muffs,
Ladies' and Children's Furs
A splendid Stock, at Very Low Prices.

Shawls and Scarfs,
Plaid and Striped Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Breakfast and Shoulder Shawls,
Ladies' Shoulder Scarfs, &c.,
In Rich Styles, at Low Prices.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Ribbons and Flowers,
Skirts—Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Gloves—Ladies' Two-buttoned Kid Gloves,
Ladies Underwear, for Winter, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders. Nickel Plated Grate Fronts. Nickel Plated Fenders. Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are stainless as stone as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or ashes.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management and economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous or Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE!

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are stainless as stone as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or ashes.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. M. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Traction Company's First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN.
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. KEYSER.
J. H. ROELAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on the same. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz,	J. K. Kerr,
Charles McAleer,	Thomas M. Carnegie,
George Mcelroy,	Henry Dalzell,
L. Morgenstern,	Augt. Kloss,
Percy Roth,	

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
W. M. STEINMETZ, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamships in the trade from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1872.

The election is over, and the result, although surprising to no one, will have the effect of stilling the storm and affording the administration more leisure to look after the business interests of the country; and its action will be more than ever will control for good or evil the trade and commerce of the whole people. The surmise is that it will be for good, and, therefore, it is to be expected that so far as possible the industrial interests will be protected, the financial relations made stronger, the currency placed on a soundest and more unchanging basis, the national banks allowed more latitude, and all unwarranted restrictions upon them removed. By the people the dominant party has been unhesitatingly and overwhelmingly sustained by a vote of confidence it may well be proud of. All the responsibility has been placed in its hands and an amount of power given to its keeping almost fearful to contemplate. That it will be true to that responsibility and careful of that power is sure. But judging the future by the past, there is nothing that foebodes evil, and much that should bring good. The administration is pledged for a tariff sufficiently high to protect the laborer, mechanic and manufacturer from any unfair competition from the cheap labor of Europe, and to bringing down the rates of interest to as low a point as it is in the most favored of the European nations, and as far as it can be done, a repeal of all direct taxation. These things accomplished, trade will continue to increase and flourish, new wants as they arise provided for, the development of the country accelerated, and a proper equilibrium in all that goes to confer comfort, convenience and happiness on a people secured. With this picture before them, the capitalists move forward with confidence, the merchant trustingly as regards the future, and the manufacturer without fear that his ventures are to result in anything else than profit. Within the next ten days, as before stated, the money market may be expected to reach as comfortable a position as it occupied previous to the late stringency.

The Citizens' National Bank announces a five per cent. dividend.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	112¾
U. S. 5-20s—1867	115¾
" " (coupons)	116¼
5-20— 1862	111¾
5-20— 1864	111¾
" 1865	112
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868 (coupons)	114¾
10-40s	108¼
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	114¾@114¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	95¾
Erie	52¾
Michigan Southern	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¼
Rock Island	110¾
North Western, Common	82¼
Pacific Mail	93¼
Western Union Telegraph	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Toledo & Wabash	72¾
Fort Wayne	94
Adams Express	94½
American Express	71¾
United States Express	74¾
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	87¼
Harlem	116

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Centrs	57¼
Reading R. R	58¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	125
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	36
Lehigh Valley R. R	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46¾

NEW YORK, November 6, 1872.

Money active and easy at 5@7 per cent. Sterling quiet and steady at 108¾@108¾. Gold opened weak, declined to 111¾, advanced to 112⅝ on a decline in American securities in London and an unauthenticated rumor of an advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England to-morrow, closing at 112¾@112⅝. Cash gold comparatively easy, and after being worth as high as ½ for use, declined to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $117,000,000. Treasury disbursements $250,000. Government's declined an ¼ on the fall in London, but closed firmer, the advance in gold more than neutralizing the London decline. The Treasury accepted only $428,000 out of bids of over one million at 111 11-100@111 97-100. State bonds firmer, but dull. The stock market was irregular on limited business. Early in the day prices fell ¼@1¾ per cent. Wabash falling from 73¾ to 72¾, Pacific Mail from 94¼ to 93¾, Northwestern common from 81¾ to 82¼, and Western Union from 79¾ to 79¾. After meridian the market improved, and the decline in most shares rallied. In the afternoon the market was heavy on vague rumors from London, and prices declined ¾@1¾ per cent., chiefly in Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Ohio, Erie, Western Union, C. C. & I. C., and Union Pacific, and closed dull and steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s, '81, coupons 116¼; do '62 5-20s, 111¾; do. '64, 111¾; do '65 112; do '65, new, 114; do '67, 114¾; do '68, coupons, 114; 10-40s, coupons, 108¼; currency 6s, 114¾; new 5 per cents, 104¾.

BONDS.—Tennessee, 74; do new, 74; South Carolina, July, 25¾; do 1869, 27; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Union Pacific 1. g. 77¼; Union Pacific s. f. 85¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 79¾; Adams Express, 94½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 87¼; American Merchants Express, 71¾; United States Express, 73¾; Quicksilver, 47; Pacific Mail, 93¼; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 52¾; Harlem 116; Michigan Central, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwestern, Chicago, 82¼; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 56¾; do preferred, 75¼; Toledo & Wabash, 72¾; Ft. Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1872.

Trade in general merchandise has been rather sluggish during the past few days, owing in part to the horse disease, and if it should become epidemic, of which there is every indication at this writing, business will of necessity be almost suspended, during its continuance. There is no city in the country in which business would be more seriously crippled by this disease than Pittsburgh, from the fact that being largely engaged in manufacturing, more horses are employed than in other cities, and, deprived of the service of this useful animal, many of the large manufacturing establishments would of necessity be obliged to suspend operations. As already stated, trade is beginning to suffer, notwithstanding as yet the disease has not become epidemic, and thus far is of a mild type; however, there is this consolation, it usually runs its course in about ten days.

APPLES.—Continue quiet and unchanged; $1,50@2 per bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER.—45@50 cents per gallon.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushel, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—Sales in small lots at $2,50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—There is a fair demand, particularly for good corn, but no change to note in prices; we continue former quotations, 4@7 cts.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for the best grades and prime to choice roll may be fairly quoted at 22@25. Solid packed is dull at 10@15 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@5 cts per lb.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL.—To be quoted at 23¾@23 cts. 10@2c additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—Small sales at $4,25@4,50 per bushel. Walnuts, 65@75. Hickory nuts, $1,25 @1,50. Shellbarks, $1,75@2.

CHEESE.—The market is reported quiet and unchang ed; prime Goshen, 16¼@17. Sweitzer, 15¾@16¾.

CIDER.—The receipts thus far have been unusually light for this season of the year, but it may be accounted for by the fact that our commission men are discouraging consignments; may be quoted at $4,50@5,50 per bbl.

COUNTRY ILLS.—7@8 per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUITS.—Market small sales of prime halves at 8¾@8; Apples dull; 5@6 cts.

EGGS.—Unchanged; sales of fresh reported at 29@30, and limed at 27@28; demand, as is always the case when prices get up to where they are at present, is light.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FISH.—Our market is quiet—if anything easier, with a stronger pressure to sell, but there is no change to make in quotations, $7,50 @8 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8,00@ 8,50 for common to choice red winter. Rye Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN.—The market continues very quiet and no immediate improvement can be expected. Wheat is quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; $1,65@1,70 for fair to choice red and $1,80@1,85 for white. Oats continue dull and weak, though prices are without quotable change 36@40 for mixed and 41@42 for white. Shelled Corn also is dull, but unchanged; sales at 56 on track, and 58 in elevator. Rye is quiet and may be quoted nominally at 75@80. Barley is quoted at 75 to 80 for common to fair and 85@90 for choice.

GROCERIES.—Trade is generally reported dull and in a general way the market is devoid of any new features worthy of notice.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾, A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12⅝; Chespeake Ex. C., 12¾; Molasses Sugars, $1¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¼@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¼.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¼@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Is in good supply and weaker, though not quotably lower; $25@30 on wharf and track, according to quality. There have been several arrivals by river within the past day or two, and there is no falling off in the receipts by rail.

HONEY.—Sales 25@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—Is firmer and in light supply; No. 1 winter strained may be quoted at 75@80 cents.

ONIONS.—Sales, in small lots, at $2,50@3,25 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

POTATOES.—Are coming in freely, and prices are weaker though not lower; prime Peach Blows, on track, 68@70. Sweets $3,50@4 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS.—Hams, Shoulders, 7¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11½; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Dried Beef, 16c. Lard, in tierces, 9¾c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1872.

CATTLE.

There is, we regret to state, no improvement to report in the general situation, and what is worse still the prospects are not favorable for an early change for the better. It is true the supply in this market thus far is not large, but then it should be borne in mind that the demand is very meagre, hence, notwithstanding the offerings are only fair, the supply is in excess of the demand, and trade is remarkably sluggish and unsatisfactory, there is a general complaint all around. The western men allege, and we have no doubt it is true, that they are scarcely able to get their money out of cattle at present prices, in some instances they have been obliged to accept first cost, losing freight, shrinkage, commissions, feed bills, etc. etc; and what is most remarkable is, that while this has been the situation for several weeks past, there has not been a much larger falling off in the receipts. Eastern men also complain, and it seems to be generally conceded, that there has been little or no margin in shipping east for some time past; the horse panic has completely demoralized the New York market, and Philadelphia is reported but little better; the butchers in those places are not buying near as many cattle as they usually do, because horse transportation in consequence of the epidemic is so scarce, and great difficulty is experienced inigetting the meat, when dressed, from the slaughter houses to the market places and butcher shops. This as might be expected has diminished very perceptibly the demand in the eastern markets, and the indications are, unless there is a very decided falling off in the receipts at all of the leading markets, that prices will have to go still lower.

The attendance of buyers, particularly from the eastern part of the State, is not near as large as it was last week; it is probable that some of them stayed at home in order to vote, but the probability is the majority of them bought enough last week to run them two weeks. There are some of the Philadelphia men on hand but up until noon to-day they had bought little or nothing, and it was said that they wanted concessions of fully 25 cts, per cwt. on the best grades as compared with last week, and the indications at this writing are that they will be able to make their point. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers.....5 75@6 75
Prime 1,100 to 1,200 steers.....5 25@5 50
Good 1,000@1,100 steers.....4 50@4 75
Good to prime cows.....5 00@6 00
Mixed rough stock.....3 00@4 00
Bulls.....2 25@3 00

HOGS.

The market opened unpretty stiff on Monday, as the pens had been almost cleared on the Saturday preceding, and this, together with an increased demand, caused a stronger feeling and an advance of 15 to 20 cts per cwt. was established. On Tuesday, also, trade was fair, most of the York men buying pretty freely, but there was less inquiry for Philadelphia hogs; and, towards evening, the arrivals having increased somewhat in the mean time, the market began to show signs of weakness, and it was apparent to all who where at all observant of the business that a reaction had commenced. To-day the supply having been increased on Tuesday night, and most of the Philadelphia buyers out of the market, the outlook was still worse for sellers; Yorkers, as compared with Monday and Tuesday, were off full 10 cts per cwt., and Philadelphias full 10 to 15 cts; and even at the decline the market is very dull, and the indications at this writing are that the bottom has not yet been reached. Philadelphia has been receiving a good many hogs from Baltimore this week, which of course, has a bad effect on trade here, and upon the whole the general outlook indicates a still further decline. Following were the ruling quotations at noon to day:

Extra Philadelphia.....4 90@5 00
Fair to good Philadelphia.....4 80@4 85
Fair to Prime Yorkers.....4 60@4 80
Rough stock.....4 00@4 25

SHEEP.

The "run" up to this writing has been light and promises to continue so during the balance of the week; however, the supply is fully up to the demand, which is also light, and the market is quiet and unchanged. It is probable that the sales show a higher range of prices than during the same time last week, but then it should be borne in mind that the quality was much better. Most of the regular eastern shippers bought very sparingly—the majority of them had all they wanted by noon to-day, and the inference, therefore, is that the trade will be slow during the balance of the week. One New York shipper, reported having bought eight cars of fine wool sheep, to-day, averaging 85@90 lbs, at an average of 5,35; and there was a bunch of extra, averaging 100 lbs, which brought 6 cents, and this, by the way, is considered the highest notch. The offerings of lambs continue small and there was some inquiry this week; one bunch of very good, averaging about 62 lbs, brought 6¼ cts. Sheep may be fairly quoted as follows:

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs.....5 75@6 00
" " 85@90 lbs.....5 25@5 50
" " 78@80 lbs.....4 50@4 75
Indianas, 90@100 lbs.....5 00@5 25

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1872.

Crude market was stronger to-day, with a sale of one barge here at 10¼ cts per gallon; and at Parker at $4,10 per bbl, with $4,15 asked at the close. A telegram from Oil City says: "Agency plan an entire success.—Over one million dollars subscribed to capital stock," and we presume this had something to do with the firmness above noted. Refined market is still reported dull.—no transactions for several days; and may be regarded as the ruling price for almost any delivery this year.—in Philadelphia. Pittsburgh delivery nominal at 22¾@23.

Oil Barrels firm and in very light supply.—no change, however, in prices; city, $2,15; country, $2,04@2,10.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star O W acct.	H. McKelvy		296
Fairview O W, acct.	H McKelvy		80
Standard O W, acct.	J. Bushnell		388
Lilly O W, acct.	J. Bushnell		456
Crystal O W, acct.	J. Bushnell		228
Standard O W, acct.	Duncan & Ly		400
Peerless O W, acct.	Stevenson		918
Penn O W, acct.	Stevenson		234
Brilliant O W, acct.	J. Bushnell		240
Vesta O W, acct.	H. McKelvy		920
Sunbeam O W, acct.	W. Stewart		85
D. Fisher acct.			80
Citizens O W, acct.	Fisher Bro		474
Total			4274

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co.o	2	Nimick & Co.b	2
Hussey W & Co.o	3	Caughey & H..o	2
Iron Furnace.o	15	Pgh Bolt Co.o	2
McKnight & Co.o	2	Zug & Co.p	3
Total			34

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter.m	15	Caughey & H..o	4
J. Reamer	1	Paul Jones & Co.m	2
Total			36

PENN'S CENTRAL R. R.

J Moorhead.m	2	J. W. Porter.m	2
J. Reamer.m	1	Lyon S & Co.m	1
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co.o	10	W. Clark & Co.m	1
Reese J & Co.m	1		
Total			12

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co.o			4

Cincinnati Iron Market.

There have been some arrivals of pig iron by river, and the tone of the market is weaker at previous prices. Malleable iron is steady, but without much activity. We quote: Pig iron—Hot blast.—No. 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $56@ 59; No. 2 do. $56@57; forge, $52,50@53. Cold blast—Charcoal, $60@62; do. car wheel $60@65; Hot blast stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $58; No. 2 do., $55@56; forge, $50@52; blooms, $120@125.—*Gazette.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 5.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼@93; for account 92⅝. 5-20s of '65, 91¼; '67, 93¾; 10-40s 88; new fives 89. Erie 43¾. Petroleum: refined 19s. Turpentine 49s 6d@50s.

PARIS, November 6.—Rentes 52c 77f.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 8¾d; middling Orleans 10¼d; 10¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and exports, 3,000 bales; Orleans 10¾d. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 11s 6d@ 11s 8d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese 65s. Petroleum: refined 18¾d@19s. Short rib middles, 37s 6d.

ANTWERPT, November 6.—Petroleum: refined 55f.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Cotton lower; good export demand; sales of futures, 25,000 bales, middling upland November 18⅝@18 1-16c; December 18¼@18⅝c; January 18 1-16@18 9-16c; February 18⅝@18¾c; March 18¼@19c; April 19¼@19¾c; May 19¾@19⅞c. Flour inactive; superfine western and State $5,90@6,30; common to good extra $7@7,10; extra Ohio $7,10@ 9,50; St. Louis $7,30@11. Rye flour; $4,80@ 5,25. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; rejected spring $1,35; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,54@1,55; winter red western $1,61@1,65; amber Indiana $1,70@1,72. Whisky steady; 93c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; for steamer western mixed 65@65½c; sail do 65 @65¼c; yellow 66c. Oats dull; old western mixed 47@48¾c; new 42@43¾c. Eggs steady at 42c. Hops steady at 30@35c for '71. Leather quiet at 27@28c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet and firm; unwashed 37½c. Coffee dull. Sugar and molasses dull. Rice steady at 7¾@ 8¾c. Petroleum: crude 13¾@14c; petroleum refined 26¼@26¾c. Turpentine steady at 50c. Pork active and firmer; mess $15,75@15,85. Beef unchanged; hams firmer at $33; tierce nominal. Cut meats steady; bellies 8¼c; middles steady; long clear 8¾@8¾c; short clear November 9c. Lard firmer; 1 to prime steam 8¼@8¾c; kettle 8¾@9c. Butter firm; western 10@16c. Cheese steady at 11@13c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake 31¾@32c. Pig iron in fair demand; Scotch $47@53; American $44@55. Steel quiet at $120. Russia sheet 16¾@17c. Nails steady; cut $6; clinch $7,50@8,00; horse shoe 21@33c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Flour quiet and nominally unchanged; the difficulty in hauling restricts sales. Wheat lower and dull; No. 1 offered at $1,17; No. 3, 96c; rejected, 83c@$1,06@ 1,03¼ cash seller November or seller all year; $1,05¼ seller December. Corn heavy; 31¾ cash seller; 30¾c seller December; rejected, 29c. Oats dull at 20¼@20¾c for cash; 20½c seller November; 22½c seller December; rejected, 17 @17½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 saleable at 53 and Barley dull and lower at 59@59¼c for cash; No. 3, 50@51c; rejected, 37@38c. Provisions quiet. Pork: sales of old at $15; new, $14@14,25; $14,50 seller March. Lard steady at 7¾@7¾c cash. Sales of green hams at 15c; average 7¾c: 100 boxes of shoulders, seller November, 4¾c. Whisky firm and scarce; reported sales at 90c, delivered.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Cotton: middlings 19c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; $7@7,25. Wheat firm and in fair demand; $1,48@1,57. Corn firm and in fair demand; old 41@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 69@ 70c. Oats dull and unchanged at 27@33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Oils steady. Butter and cheese steady and in moderate demand. Pork: new held at $15; small jobbings sales $14,25. Lard firm and in fair demand; sales, steam at 7¾c; held at 7¾c; kettle saleable at 7¾c, held at 8c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 4¾c, loose; 5c packed. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders 5¼@6c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 11@11¾c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4,25@4,35. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 91c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Flour dull; treble $6,75@8,50; family $9. Corn: mixed 67c; yellow 66c; white mixed 70c. Oats quiet; 38@40c. Bran $1,10. Hay firm; prime $27; choice $30. Pork: market bare; mess, to arrive, selling at $19. Bacon quiet: 12¾@13¾c. Hams sugar cured 19¾c. Lard 8¾@8¾c; keg 11c. Sugar quiet; common 7¾c; low fair 8c; strictly prime 10¾c. Molasses firm; good 62c; prime 64@65c; choice 69c. Whisky dull; 93@99c. Coffee 14¾@18¾c. Cotton easier; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 18¾c; receipts: gross 3,077; exports Continent 3,450; Providence 1,930; Liverpool 29,337; stock 104,171.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Business is exceedingly quiet in all departments, as the election excitement has not yet sufficiently subsided to render trade practicable. The prospect of an early revival of trade is currently entertained; in the meantime prices remain firm at unchanged quotations. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are very dull, but a good demand exists for black alpacas and mohair lustres, which are firm in price, with an advancing tendency.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Cotton dull and declining; middlings 18¼@18¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat held higher; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,12; saleable at $1,11. Corn easier at 32@34c. Oats a shade better at 50c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork quiet at $16. Dry salt lower; except shoulders and small packed lots at 5¾c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¼@8¾c. Sweet pickled hams 8¾c seller November. Hogs higher at 4@4¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Flour dull and steady; superfine $4,50@5,25; choice extra $6,25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $8,25@ 8,62½. Wheat: choice red in limited demand, and other grades dull; red western $1,60@1,68; amber $1,75@1,80; white $1,85@2,00. Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 62@63c; mixed western 61@62c. Oats dull; white 42@44c. Petroleum: crude 19c; refined 26¼c. Whisky 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 white Michigan $1,60; amber do $1,44¾; No. 2 white Wabash $1,74¾; No. 3 do $1,58¾; No. 2 red $1,52¾@1,52¾; No. 3 do $1,43@1,44½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 40¼c; low mixed 39¼c; no grade 38¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 35c; No. 2 27¾@27¾c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6.—Cattle: receipts 1,719; dull; a few lots shipping steers sold at $5@ 5,90; fair to good Texan $3,50@3,62; shipments 690. Hogs: 12,581; opened fairly, declined firm, sales $4,45@4,70; fair to extra, closed dull and lower at $4,35@4,65; shipments 4,554.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 6.—1 car lumber, A Patterson; 1 do lime, A G Neff; 1 do ice, Spear & G; 1 do f seed, M B Suydam; 1 do lime, J K Skinu; 2 do lumber, Hamilton & Co; 40 do wheat. Gilmore & Co; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 100 do do, 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 1 do do, P H Ittle & Co; 1 do cabbage, Heinz N & Co; 1 do middlings, I Hippley; 1 do s stuff, Kell & R; 1 do lumber, Douglass & H; 5 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 6.—2 cars o bbls, Citizens Ref Co; 2 do g stone, F Alden; 1 do lumber, G A Mundorff; 50 bxs starch, Haworth & D; 50 do do, Loebbe Bro; 35 do do, J Wilson & Son; 100 do do, 8 certs do, Ar. buckles & Co; 100 bxs do, Dilworth Bro; 4 do scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 1 car potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 48 cks cider, A Dickson; 2 cars f clay, Carnagie K & Co; 25 bdls paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 100 bbls flour, W Welsh & Co; 100 do do, Schoonmaker & Co; 22 do apples, Head C & Co; 6 do eggs, 6 do beans, E Moye & Co; 8 do do, W H Graff & Co; 4 do eggs, F Duff & Son. 5 do do, J O'Brien; 19 sks potatoes, S Barker. 22 bgs p Barley, Watt I, & Co; 8 bbls mdse, Loh & C; 105 do onions, Bricker & Co; 24 bxs handles, W H Gamble; 6 do cheese, J A Graff.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Nov. 3.—140 bbls eggs, 14 pkgs butter, 54 bbl cider, Loh & C; 57 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 50 tres hams, F Sellers & Co; 150 sks oats, H J McCracken; 1 car rags, Hussa H & Co; 115 bbls mdse, J Bilkie; 1 car hay, J J Pettit & Co; 10 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 2 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 6¼ kgs butter, 12 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMullin; 1 car cabbage, Vangorder & S; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 1 car potatoes, W J Steel & Co; 1 car potatoes, J Woods & Son; 3 kgs powder, A Kirk; 5 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 455 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 39 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 1 organ st. Bridget Church; 215 staves, J Gangwish; 2 cks kegs, Davis & Chambers; 1 car handles, J Woodwell & Co; 26 g slides, Wm. Fiscus & Co; 180 ths, Bissell & Co; 14 bbls cider, J Selfresh & Co; 77 bu potatoes, Jones & L; 2 bbls onions J O'Brien; 30 bbls flour, J & A Deitz.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R., Nov. 5.—1 car corn lumber, H Berger; 4 bbls sausage, 2 tres do, 1 hhd shoulders, Reese Owens; 2 iron safe, Hall Safe & Lock Co; 2 tres shoulders, E H Myers; 52 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 11 feed f cutters, Scobia R & S; 150 bbls spokes, Simonds; in the head, indigestion, queasonsbey, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and will finally end in the ruin of business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity. All constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints. Office, Kearney, California. Monorhea, Dysmenorrhea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in pamphlet form, on these diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Address Dr. JOHNSON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

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NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute is established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can point to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured in any cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mailor express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

jy11:ou73

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194

PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and fleshy prolapsus. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Pamphlets in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W.... 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. feb2:ly15

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF

For Young Men from the effects of Secret Habits. A lesson in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au10:w56-d&8

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry and not, Why? Impediments, cause and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER,
220 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION!—LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE.—Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
oct7:1y69-TTHS Agents for the United

HOME NEWS.

Sudden Death.

Mary Craig, a woman about forty years of age was found dead in her room in the rear of No 7 Crawford street. She was in very destitute circumstance, and has been sick for some weeks past, depending entirely on the charity of some neighbors for the attention she needed. No one was with her when she died. As her death is believed to have resulted from natural causes no inquest was held.

Early yesterday morning a young man named Alex. Major, who was stopping with his friends on Bedford avenue, died very suddenly. Coroner West empannelled a jury, who, after an inquest, rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. The deceased leaves a wife in Washington City. He was in indigent circumstances, and will be buried by order of the authorities.

The "Epizoot."

We flattered on the street yesterday a venerable equine that bids defiance alike to Time, history and the epizoot. The hot breath of autumn and frosts of winter have bleached his covering to snowy whiteness; the various diseases to which horse flesh is subject have left their scars, honorable ones, until the eels no room for more, and he stand out as prominently on which his hide is "crimped," as the shoemakers call it, and yet he lives, moves (second-hand furniture), and hashis being and gives a genuine horse laugh at the epizoot. The malady that lays horses low by its effect on the tissues has no effect upon him, for it can find no tissues to work on, and he jogs along with stately step and slow, a living skeleton among horses, but possessing immunity from disease.

Confidence.

A chap who is now travelling around Allegheny with a new confidence game needs to be looked to. His plan is simple, but in several instances already has been successful. He calls at a house representing himself as in distress for want of money and food but,—too proud to beg,—offers a ring which he characterizes as gold, for a small sum. Generally he succeeds in convincing folks that the article is of good quality and dirt cheap at two dollars, and the money finds its way from the pocket-book of the honest wife in exchange for what subsequently proves to be brass. The purchasers after that have a healthy disgust for rings. Those who do not wish to be similarly afflicted, should be careful in their jewelry purchases.

The "Gazette" Bulletin.

The "GAZETTE BULLETIN," which afforded so much amusement at City Hall, on Tuesday, and afterwards at the Lincoln Club Rooms, was brought to our office, and yesterday a large crowd gathered about it continually, and laughed heartily at the humor of the design. Everywhich it was circulated. On Monday evening last evening it was laughed at and admired by hundreds; many were the compliments paid the clever artist and the humorous comments of the masses were heard on every hand.—begone expense fun of the sage who had his trunk carefully packed for a little voyage up Salt river. The artist, who designed and executed this clever cartoon is Mr. Charles Metzger, of the firm of McOwan & Bieler, whose efforts in this line have already entitled him to rank as the Nast of Pittsburgh.

A New Way to Get Rid of Old Boots.

Robert McCleary has discovered a novel way of getting rid of old boots, though it is probable that it won't be tried by him again very soon. Yesterday morning Robert went into a barber shop kept by John G. Weaver, on Fifth avenue extension, and asked to be shaved. After the operation was performed he remarked to Mr. Weaver that he would go into the back room and black his boots. As no objection was expressed Robert stepped into the room and soon returned with his boots highly polished, and walked out of the shop. An hour afterward Mr. W. went into the room to put on his boots, a fine pair which had been carefully blacked and ready for his use, but in the place of the boots was an old and worn out pair of gaiters, which Mr. W. thinks he recognizes as those worn by McCleary. An information was accordingly made before Alderman McMaster charging McCleary with larceny, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Suicide by Drowning.

On Tuesday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Allegheny river, near Neville Island. The body had evidently been in the water some time, as it was very much decomposed. The deceased appeared to be about fifty years of age, and had gray whiskers. The Coroner held an inquest upon the remains, and as the jury could not be positively identified, a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

It is thought by some that the remains were those of Patrick Geary, whom we mentioned some time ago as having escaped from the Homœopathic Hospital. It will be remembered that Geary was subject to fits of insanity, and that while suffering with these attacks he evinced a desire to drown himself, and at the time he disappeared it was supposed he had carried his wish into execution.

THE WEATHER.

Record from October 2d to November 2d.

There were twenty-two cloudy and variable, thirteen of rainy, nine clear and ten frosty days; one thunder shower; daily average of thermometer 52½ degrees. Water fell 4 49-100 inches. The highest point of the river at one time was ten feet, the lowest but six inches. The river is usually filled with moisture. On two days—23d and 24th—during a rain storm, the barometer was higher than it has been since last spring.

INDICATIONS.

From November 2d to December 1st, the indications point to a moist, moderate, cloudy month, with light rain storms, temperate, without hard freezing; a few white frosts; no high river till after the 20th inst. Cloudy, varia ble days, 24; rainy, 14; clear, 5. The indications for the winter are moderately temperate, with more snow, to lay longer than usual.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1872.

A RECKLESS TEAMSTER.

A Foolhardy Experiment—Running in Front of a Train—A Collision—A Mule Killed and Wagon Demolished.

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a man in Allegheny whose name could not be ascertained made an experiment, or rather comparison of speed between his mule team and a locomotive, that he probably will never repeat. He was driving along Washington avenue in the Sixth ward, in an empty wagon to which were attached the mules, when he neared the railroad crossing at the intersection of Sedgwick street a train was approaching along the track of the Fort Wayne road. He calculated the speed of the train, and then driving forward, succeeding in getting just about the center of the track when the locomotive struck the vehicle, and sent it flying in fragments in various directions. The driver, who had evidently calculated before the collision, leaped lightly from the wagon and thus saved his life. The animals however fared not so well; one of them was killed outright, and the other very seriously injured. The man, however seemed to be well satisfied at his escape to make much lament over the loss of his property, and in a few minutes left the scene taking the mule, and seemingly unabashed at the result. At first it was thought that a rib had been broken by the fall, but a fuller investigation showed that no bones whatever had been broken. There was not even both a dislocation of the shoulder, which had sustained the heaviest part of the fall. The injured man complained of great pain in the left side, and it is possible that he has received internal injuries, although thus far his symptoms seem favorable.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

Visit of Mr. George E. Howe, Acting Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ohio State Reform School.

Mr. George E. Howe, Acting Commissioner and Superintendent of Ohio State Reform School, near Lancaster, in that State, is on a visit to our Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge). He comes at the request of our Board of Managers, who desired to consult him on matters connected with the change of location and of plan of conduct of our School. Mr. Howe has had much years of experience and has brought the Ohio institution, which is on the separate family system, to be esteemed the best and most successful in the United States. His plan embraces a number of interesting features peculiarly his own. His remarkable success in their practical illustration, and the fact that he is familiar with other institutions in this country and in Europe, induced our managers to seek his advice. Mr. John Fitzhugh, President, and Messrs. J. Schoonmaker, T. J. Bigham, John E. Parke, Henry Irwin and Josiah King, of the Board, Rev. R. N. Avery, Superintendent, Alex. D. Ross, clerk, and Mr. C. Monahan, of the firm of Monahan & Butz, architects, accompanied Mr. Howe yesterday on a visit to the "Morganza" farm, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, near Canonsburg, to which our Reform School is to be removed. The party left late last evening it was laughed at and admired by hundreds; many were the compliments paid the clever artist and the humorous comments of the masses were heard on every hand.—begone expense fun of the sage who had his trunk carefully packed for a little voyage up Salt river. The artist, who designed and executed this clever cartoon is Mr. Charles Metzger, of the firm of McOwan & Bieler, whose efforts in this line have already entitled him to rank as the Nast of Pittsburgh.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—The Police Question—The Force to be Continued for the Present—Sundry Bills Approved.

Birmingham Council held a regular monthly meeting last night.

Present—Messrs. Zielel, Schwarm, Conway, Doyle, Kerr, Duncan, and Burgess Salisbury.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Mr. Kerr, from the Finance Committee reported that they had negotiated certain loans, had examined the accounts of Mr. John T. Natcher, collector of the Market Hall, and found the same in the Treasury at the present time was $6,851,43.

Mr. Berg, tax collector, reported $3,000 collected within the last month.

The Street Committee reported expenditures amounting to $595.75 for street improvements during the month of October.

Mr. Ward, clerk of markets, reported receipts from markets for October at $1,017.71.

Mr. Ziefel moved that the borough police be on duty until next Monday until the City authorities could be consulted in reference to making police arrangements for the South Side.

Mr. Kerr said Council had no authority to pass such a notice.

Mr. Ziefel thought they had—they should make provisions for the protectection of the citizens.

Mr. Doyle thought Councilmen would become individually liable for the pay of the police if the city did not pay them as the borough no onger had authority to employ them.

Messrs. Doyle and Duncan, member of Pittsburgh Councils, agreed to use their influence to have the police paid by the city until definite arrangements could be made. The matter was thus allowed to rest.

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The balance of the bill of Renicke, Wilson & Co., for gas fitting and plumbing in the market house, amounting to $1,294.71, was ordered to be paid.

Warrants were also ordered for the payment of the salaries of the borough officers.

The Borough Solicitor was awarded $60 for making out the Water street deeds for the borough.

The Borough Regulator was allowed $400.

Messrs. Barr & Mason's bill of $1,368, architects of the new market house, was also ordered to be paid.

Adjourned.

SELF DESTRUCTION.

A Young Man Committs Suicide by Taking Two Ounces of Sulphuric Acid.

Yesterday morning another of those determined suicides, which have of late become so common in our city, was committed on Fifth avenue. The victim of self destruction, Barney Hargrave, was employed at the picture frame manufactory of Mr. Barker, at No. 95 Fifth avenue. He had been engaged there for three or four years, and worked in a room on the third floor of the building. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying on the floor of his room frothing at the mouth and evidently very sick. Upon being asked by Mr. Barker what was the matter Hargrave confessed to a two once vial on the mantelpiece and replied, "that did it." The vial was labled "sulphuric acid," and it was evident that the victim had swallowed the whole contents at one dose.

Physicians were summoned at once, but Hargrave refused to swallow the emitics that were given him. After Father Grace arrived Hargrave was induced to take some of the medicine, but it was evident that it was then too late. He lingered until half past eight o'clock last evening when he expired.

The deceased was twenty-four years of age and was married only last Thursday evening. He lived with his mother, brothers and sisters on Tunnel street, between Webster and Wylie avenues. He was sober and industrious in his habits, and for two years past has never been known to touch a drop of liquor. He is highly spoken of by all his acquaintances as a genial, kind-hearted man. No reason whatever has been assigned for the deed, and he refused to answer any questions relative to the matter. An inquest upon the remains will be held at ten o'clock this morning.

Homestead Terrace
At
Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

EPIZOOTICAL.

The Afflicted Equines Around Town.

The Suffering Animals in the Stables—The Troubles of Teamsters—The General Public Come Down to Pedestrianating—Stoppage of the Street Cars—Inconvenience and Loss to Business Men.

Yesterday Pittsburgh began to feel, seriously, the inconvenience occasioned the indisposition of our horses, and if the increase of sickness continues a day or two as it has for the last two days, many businesses in the city will be obliged to suspend. The disease seems to spread very rapidly and the animals are attacked very suddenly. Many horses that were driven forth yesterday morning in the bloom of health, were by noon too sick to be used, having been suddenly stricken down by the epizootic—a strong illustration of the uncertainty of human events.

The disease continues to spread through the stables of the Street Car Companies with a certainty that indicates that before the close of the week every line in the city will be obliged to suspend business.

THE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Business on this line is still suspended, and the prospect is that it will continue so for some time. The horses are all down with the disease, though none of them are very severe, which may be accounted for by the fact of their being take off the track as soon as they were attacked.

THE WYLIE STREET LINE.

On Tuesday night the animals in the stables of this line were suddenly attacked, and by yesterday morning they were so sick that it was found necessary to remove all the cars. Passengers along the line of the road stood shivering on the street corners yesterday morning, and gazing anxiously up and down the street, but they came not.

THE SOUTH SIDE LINES.

The Birmingham and Ormsby lines were running as usual yesterday, though it is probable that the former will suspend to-day either altogether or in part, as twelve or fifteen horses in their stables are attacked.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY LINE.

The animals on this line seem to bear a charmed life, so far as the epizootic is concerned. Up to last evening none of the horses had been attacked, and the line continues to do a driving business.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

The disease has been in the Manchester car stables for several days, and yesterday morning the President of the company, Comodore W. J. Kountz, found it necessary to suspend the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Passenger Railway Company would probably stop running their cars to-day (Thursday). Later in the day the disease grew much worse, and the cars on the Rebecca street and Western Allegheny lines were all removed.

THE MULES GONE BACK ON US.

When it became evident that all the horses in the city were to suffer with the hippocaustamum, mules became valuable in demand, as we were assured that they were proof against the ravages of the terrible disease. We suddenly forgot the prejudices which have so long existed against these stubborn, long eared, jackydermata. To the contrary we complimented the mule, and congratulated him upon his good fortune. But alas! Our confidence in the mule has been sadly misplaced, he is now under the ban with we have faith in anything mortal. Yesterday the mules in the Troy Hill line threw up the sponge and acknowledged the corn, and all the cars were taken off the track. Subsequently, however, in the buster ports of the day the cars were run from Pittsburgh to Allegheny market house and return.

ONE-HORSE ENTERPRISE.

The absence of the street cars from Penn avenue left a strange vacuum on that much travel ed thoroughfare. An enterprising genius conceived the idea which he put into effect, of running an express for the accommodation of the numerous pedestrians. On either side of the express was marked in chalk, "To Thirty-third street For Ten Cents," and although the rates were 66⅔ cents, of an advance on the terms of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, his vehicle was always well patronized. The President of this Extempore Passenger Railway line, however, found it a little inconvenient to accommodate all the claimants for passage, and the vehicle was afterwards withdrawn.

THE DISEASE IN ALLEGHENY.

The disease made its appearance in several new places on the North side yesterday, among which were the stables of Spencer & Wilson, on Cedar avenue, where there were thirty cases last evening. At Kay & Stender's, on Middle street, ten horses were attacked.

EFFECTS IN THE CITY.

Business men, and particularly merchants, are greatly inconvenienced yesterday, by the difficulty of securing teams for the transportation of goods. The few teamsters, whose horses are in good health demanded and received exhorbitant prices for their services. Some wholesale merchants were considerably embarrassed by being unable to get goods from the depot, and to fill the orders of their customers, who required their goods to be shipped.

TRANSPORTATION OF FUEL.

Although Pittsburgh manufactories are almost in the midst of bituminous coal fields, if the means of conveying the black diamonds to the various furnaces is once cut off the useful article is generally scarce. In fact, the only extensive Shoenberger mills, in the Ninth ward, were obliged to shut down on account of being unable to receive a sufficient supply of coal. The coal for these works was principally being supplied by the teams of Mr. Frank Ardary; but as his animals are all suffering with the epidemic they were unable to furnish the necessary fuel.

REFUSING TO TAKE FREIGHT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes an important announcement, this morning, that until further notice they will not receive freight from Baltimore, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease in that city. The difficulty of handling the freight from the freight depot in that city is the cause of that announcement. This is the first case of this kind, we believe, that has occurred, and matters are really getting serious when the disease interferes with the transportation of the railroad companies.

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Fine Black Martin Sets

At the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co.

Masks and Faces.

Ladies who mask their necks and faces with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality to the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthful hue, and every trace of sallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands and neck a blonde lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous enamel, can never hope to imitate. TTHS

McKelvey's Horse Liniment! A Sure Cure for Epizootic or Influenza.

This preparation is made from the recipe of a distinguished Veterinary Surgeon in the east, whose success during the present epidemic has been unparalled. Mr. McK. having obtained the right to manufacture, and use his own name in introducing it to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at McKelvey's Carriage Bazaar, Diamond, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale Bromo Chloralum, a powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant, for purifying barns and stables. Price 50 cents.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

49,263 LADIES

To buy 49,263 pairs Ladies' best quality Sandal Rubbers (not the plain). Only fifty cents at Baird's great Shoe and Rubber House, 189 Federal street, (formerly Wm. Semple's). Buy all your shoes at manufacturer's prices.

Fine Black Martin Sets

At Co., 139 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

W. D. Foster, of Pittsburgh, on motion of J. H. Miller, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Stewart et al. vs. P. Ft. & C. Railway Company. D. C., Allegheny. Argued by Shiras for the appellants, and by Brown and Lamble contra.

Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co. C. P., Allegheny. Argued by Pollock for plaintiff in error and by Hampton contra. Mr. Pollock had just concluded his argument when Court adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of Samuel Fleisheim, tried on a charge of fornication and bastardy, who retired last Saturday, returned into court yesterday morning and announcing that they could not agree upon a verdict, asked to be discharged. The Court refused to discharge them, stating that the charity had already been to a great deal of expense and that they must dispose of the case now. The jury then returned to their room and in about fifteen minutes came into Court and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs. The verdict was received and the jury discharged.

Cecilia Cooper entered a plea of *nolle contendere* to a charge of assault and battery, Sarah Baker prosecutrix. Sentence was deferred.

Samuel McCartel plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of fornication and bastardy. The offense was committed with Mary Kleinhauz. Sentence was deferred.

William Carson was charged with cruelty to animals, the prosecutor, Jacob Nestle, alleging that he wantonly and cruelly beat a cow. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the parties.

John Dunbar, one of the parties charged with being engaged in the forgeries on the Union National Bank, was put on trial on that charge. It will be remembered that at the trial of John McGovern and Frederick Henry plead guilty to participation in the forgery. The jury in the case of Dunbar rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Charles A. Pettiford was next put on trial on a charge of misdemeanor under the livery stable act, in abusing a horse belonging to Campbell's livery stable. This case was on trial when Court adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List per Thursday.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Clare,	John Bohm,
Harry Folk,	Sam'l Davis,
John Woods,	Charles P. Wall et al.
Henry Smith,	Wm. Cooley,
Peter Cutin,	Charles Mitzler,
John Grant,	Geo. Mertz,
Mathew Haddock (2),	Philip Carlin,
Michael Herbert,	Ella Allison,
Phillip Sadler et al.	James Hanlon,

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The first case taken up was that of the administrators of Edmund J. Booz, deceased, vs. the administrators of Rebecca Gumbert, deceased, being an action on a promissory note. The jury found for plaintiff for $472.48.

The next case called was that of William Williamson vs. Mrs. Catherine Carroll. This was an action to recover possession of a cow. The jury found for the defendant.

The last case tried was that of Charles Upperman vs. Peter Brennis, being an action to recover damages for a cow belonging to plaintiff, run over by a wagon driven by defendant. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $84.88.

Court then adjourned.

Trial List for Thursday.

73. (O. L.) Snodgrass for use vs. McCloskey et al.
192. Little vs. Simpson et al.
197. Miller vs. Richards.
18. (N. L.) Keller & Co. vs. Altvater & Co.
14. Speer vs. Crumrine.
20. Krebs vs. Singerly.
22. Deeds Clough vs. Volker.
31. Caughey vs. Ross.
39. Henrici et al. vs. Moul.
40. Same vs. same.
41. Same vs. same.
43. Ebrie vs. Walter.
48. Ennis vs. Britton.
49. Wells vs. Gleason.
51. O'Conner vs. Hatch.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Teutsch vs. English is still on trial in this court.

Wm. P. Schell, Esq., of Bedford county, was, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., duly qualified as an attorney of this Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

19. S. B. C. Gray vs. Sheplar et al.
22. Milliken & Co., vs. Chisinger & Co.
23. North American Oil Company vs. Ardesco Oil Company.
31. Providence Oil Company vs. Douglass.
35. Quinn, Jr., vs. Quinn et al.
44. Long vs. Lowe et al.
59. Thumm vs. Ide.
61. Meyer vs. Scarfs.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court yesterday a petition was filed by David Torrence & Co. of New York, against Albert Sachem, of Pithole, Venango county. The usual order was made.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

Attempt at Suicide—Throwing Himself in Front of a Locomotive—A Bruised Head, and a Night in the Lockup.

Last evening Edward Collins attempted to exchange worlds in a tragic way. He was somewhat under the influence of stimulants, which stimulated him to attempt suicide. He was wandering around the Connellsville railroad depot at the time, and decided, as the surest way of accomplishing his purpose, to fling himself in front of an approaching locomotive. He did not put the cow-catcher was friendly, and he was shoved along the track a distance of several hundred feet, when the locomotive was stopped. It was then ascertained that he had been severely cut and bruised about the head, but was not seriously injured. A kind-hearted policeman took him in charge, and Edward, the remainder of the evening, after being fixed up, reposed at the lockup.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Stolen by "Gypsies" was repeated at this house, last evening, to a good sized audience, notwithstanding the street cars had stopped running, and so prevented persons living at a distance from attending. The farce of the Little Sentinel is especially amusing; the facial expressions of Miss Clara, the youngest of the trio, kept the audience in the best of humor, and her comicalities were worthy of a first class comedienne. The singing interlude incidental to the drama of Stolen by Gypsies gave the best of satisfaction.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—The entertainments given at the American Theatre this week are the most interesting that have been presented to the Pittsburgh public for some time. The singing of "Little Dick" and the violin performances of the "Child American" are the most wonderful and amusing. The matinee yesterday and the performance last evening drew crowded houses.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—The popular matinees at this place of amusement are always well patronized, and last evening the house was also crowded. An excellent bill is provided for to-night, and the audience may expect a first-class variety entertainment.

THE STRAKOSCH CONCERTS.—The sale of reserved seats in Library Hall—to where these popular entertainments are to be held, was commenced yesterday morning, and judging from the manner in which they were disposed of, we should say that Patti and Marlo will be received to-morrow evening by a crowded house. The fact proves that the Pittsburgh public always appreciate and encourage true musical talent.

Castle Shannon Lots.

The recent great auction sale of lots by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, having been appreciated by the generous and liberal patronage of a discerning public, thus assuring beyond peradventure the permanent success of the project of establishing a flourishing village in a fertile section, with the most delightful surroundings, within a few miles of and convenient of access to the city on the completion of their railroad, and running of regular passenger trains in December next. The company, in view of the advanced season, have resolved to defer further public sales until next spring, but, will, meanwhile, in compliance with an urgent demand of numerous parties who were unable to attend the public sale, continue to sell at private sale on their liberal terms of ten per cent. down and twenty quarterly payments. Buyers will call at the general office, No. 75 Fourth avenue, or at their office, Carson street, South Pittsburgh, or at their office at Castle Shannon, George Smith, agent, who is authorized to make sales. Plans of the lots and full information can be had at all the above named places. Now is the time to buy, before passenger trains are put on the road, as after that time lots will not be offered at present prices. TTHS

Fine Black Silk Sets

At the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co.

Masks and Faces.

Ladies who mask their necks and faces with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality to the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthful hue, and every trace of sallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands and neck a blonde lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous enamel, can never hope to imitate. TTHS

M'Kelvey's Horse Liniment! A Sure Cure for Epizootic or Influenza.

This preparation is made from the recipe of a distinguished Veterinary Surgeon in the east, whose success during the present epidemic has been unparalled. Mr. McK. having obtained the right to manufacture, and use his own name in introducing it to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at McKelvey's Carriage Bazaar, Diamond, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale Bromo Chloralum, a powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant, for purifying barns and stables. Price 50 cents.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

Fine Black Martin Sets

At the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co.

PACHYDERMATOUS PARAGRAPHS.

TWENTY-TWO thousand horses are sick in Chicago.

DOES your horse sneeze? is the absorbing topic.

HORSES are growing gradually scarcer in the streets.

CARRIAGE horses in London are usually hired for the year.

FOUR ladies in New York are affected with the horse disease.

A DELIGHTFUL odor of disinfectants prevades the livery stables.

THE epizootic malady is spreading. Even the horse-chestnuts begin to fall.

PEOPLE who are too poor to own horses may consider themselves fortunate.

SOME inconvenience was experienced yesterday by our merchants in getting freight from the depot.

NOW that pedestrianism is to become so fashionable, the street crossings should be kept clean.

WEBSTER'S unabridged has about been exhausted for names, and they are manufactured to suit.

THE Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* keeps one editor constantly engaged in hunting up new names for the disease.

THE docile ox perambulates the streets of Chicago which formerly echoed to the tread of the fiery untamed steed.

SPECULATORS are investing largely in oxen in the hope that they will soon take the place of their equinal opponents.

A CHICAGO "local" humorously describes the runaway of "a sleek looking high-fed man attached to a light-wagon."

"WHERE does this horse car run?" said the old gentleman from the country to the bootblack. "Donno," said the imp of the blacking bottle, "the hosses run at the nose."

PITTSBURGH, as usual, is behind in having the epizootic. The more enterprising cities as Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia have had their street cars stopped a week ago.

BREVITIES.

....The next political fight will be for ward offices next month.

....Over twenty-two hundred dollars were taken in for tickets by the agents of Patti yesterday.

....It is not true that mules will not take the epizootic. Several in this city have it now, and some of them very badly.

....The managers of the different places of amusement are rejoiced that the election is over. They hope to do some business now.

....The assessed persons off for the surrounding counties on the hunt of oxen yesterday, to supply the place of sick horses for draught purposes.

....A fashionable wedding took place at the Cathedral yesterday morning, the principals in the affair being John Porter, of Lilly's station, Pennsylvania railroad, formerly a member of the Legislature from Cambria county, and Miss Cornelia Myers, daughter of ex-Sheriff Myers, of the same county. They were united by Bishop Domenec in a grand nuptial mass.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAGGIE LOPER charges her husband, Horace Loper, with assault and battery. Alderman Taylor had the defendant arrested and he is held for a hearing.

BEFORE Alderman Taylor, Timothy Gallagher made an information yesterday charging Jacob John with renting a house for a bawdy house, knowing that it would be used as such. He also made information charging Mary Dennegan, Maggie Shaffer, *alias* "Dutch Mag," and John Shower with occupying the house as a bawdy house. Warrants were issued for the defendants.

FRED. MYERS was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Gallow yesterday, and in default of payment was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

CLOSED saloons greatly interfere with the business of the Central. As a proof of which fact Mayor Blackmore had but ten common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is in town. He comes here to argue a case before the Supreme Court, involving the validity of a mortgage of $75,000, held by the First National Bank of this city. The case will probably come up to-day. Mr. Black appears in behalf of the bank, and has associated with him, M. W. Acheson, Esq.

GREAT DISPLAY.

Ladies Furs—Finest Grades—Wonderful Variety—One Price.

The display of fine furs on hand at the first class house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, has never been excelled by any house in the city. All of the newest styles of muffs, Boas, Rogendas and Bertnas, made of the finest grades of Hudson Bay sable, mink, baby sable, black martin, black and brown lynx, white ermine, German fitch and Siberian squirrel are exhibited in wonderful variety and beauty. Remember that Fleming & Co.'s fine goods in this deservedly popular house are being sold at the very *lowest prices*, and that the *one price system is strictly adhered to* is filling this establishment with hosts of customers who appreciate this satisfactory and honorable mode of doing business. All persons wishing to purchase ladies', misses' or children's furs are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and they will be kindly treated whether they purchase or not.

Pratt's

No. 107 Federal street, Allegheny.

Hats and Caps, all Latest Styles, and Nobby for Young or Old Gentlemen.

Remember the number, 107 Federal street, Allegheny.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

Corner Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

An elegant residence. Brick house of nine rooms and hall, double parlor, improved range in kitchen, bath room, gas, hot and cold water, excellent cellar, house in a No. 1 order, lot 50x196, alley paved, on one line. This property is situate No. 25 Locust street, Allegheny city, within 2 squares of street railroad, and will be sold low and on easy terms. "Notice." First public sale of stocks and securities to take place at Stock rooms over Third National Bank, Saturday, Nov. 9, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

GO TO BAIRD'S,

180 Federal street, Allegheny, for your Hats and Caps. Their prices excite greater wonder than Pennsylvania's unprecedented majority of 100,000 for Grant.

THE SENATOR AND BANKER.

An Interview Between Senator Morton and Banker Rothchilds.

(Miss Laura Roan's St. Louis Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

"Are you as fond of music and the theatre as you used to be, Governor?" asked Colonel Bridgland, who was one of the party at supper with Senator Morton.

"I do not go as much," he replied, "because I cannot be comfortable. It is so much trouble since I am lame to get in and out of a theatre, and then the seats are nearly all uncomfortable. They are so straight in the back and crowded together. There is not room enough. The theatres in Paris have the most delightful arrangements for comfort I ever saw. The boxes are in the shape of a letter V, and are very nice."

"You sat in Baron Rothchild's box in Paris, Governor, did you not?" asked the Colonel. Senator Morton did not seem to hear the question, and the Colonel went on to tell how he had returned to Paris with his family, where they had spent all their money on diamonds, pictures, &c., when his wife and daughter said they must go to Scotland. He said they could not go for he had no money. So he took a gold snuff box, inlaid with diamonds, that he picked up in his travels, and went to the leading banker of Rothchild, where he could get no sort of accommodation from the clerk. In despair, he exclaimed that he would like to see the richest man in the house, and another clerk showed him to Rothchild, stepped to an adjoining room, from which, in a moment out came a little, old man, with a shirt collar one side over and the other standing above his ear, and a handkerchief. The old man, after having been seen, was kind enough to ask what could be done for him, and actually took the collateral in his hands, advanced him money, and handed back the snuff box, taking the Colonel's word for his credit in the bank. At the end of his little story the Colonel resumed: "You occupied Baron Rothchild's box all winter, Governor?"

There was no denying it, and the Senator told me how it was, as follows:

"When I went to Europe, I had a letter to the Rothchilds, among others I never expected to use. I had my letter of credit there, however. Some weeks after I arrived in Paris I concluded one day I would call and